

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

VOL. XXX.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1916.

NO. 8.

SWIFT TO BE PLACED ON REP. TICKET

Lake County is Recognized by McHenry County in Senatorship Movement

SOME SENSATIONAL DOINGS

Rodney B. Swift of Libertyville, was selected as the man whose name shall be placed on the Republican ballot at November election in place of the late Senator Olson, as the Republican nominee for the state senate from this—the Eighth—senatorial district.

While the selection of Mr. Swift of Lake county was the big thing at the meeting of the senatorial committee from this district, a sensation developed when Chairman Dr. Swift of Belvidere read a letter from E. D. Shurtleff of Marengo resigning his place as nominee of the party for the legislature. He explained in the letter that he felt Boone county was entitled to representation at Springfield and that with the senatorship going to Lake county, and with the two representatives in McHenry county, he felt it fair to Boone for him to retire and permit little Boone to have a representative.

Despite Committeeman Dr. Swift's desire to land the senatorship for Boone county and with the secondary chance of having the representative, the committee declined to accept the sacrifice on the part of Mr. Shurtleff and refused to accept his resignation. Therefore, he still remains the nominee for the lower house.

When the meeting was called to order in Chairman Dr. Swift's office at 1:45 o'clock there were 15 Boone county men there, none from McHenry, excepting A. A. Crissey, the committeeman, P. B. Johnson of Zion City, the committeeman and Messrs R. B. Swift and Ben H. Miller of Libertyville, Lake county. Dr. Swift nominated Omar Wright of Belvidere for the place of Mr. Olson, Crissey and Johnson voted against him, so he was defeated.

Mr. Johnson of Zion City then nominated Mr. Swift of Libertyville and with Mr. Crissey voting for him, he thus had the votes necessary to land the honor.

Before casting his vote Mr. Crissey said that he personally felt that Boone county was entitled to the nomination and that he would like to vote for their man. However, he stated, he had spent two days riding over McHenry county and he found the general sentiment favored the committee giving the honor to Mr. Swift of Lake county because of the showing he made against Senator Olson in the primary. "In voting for Mr. Swift I am voting against my personal preference, but am abiding by the expressions I heard from my friends in McHenry county," said Mr. Crissey.

Mr. Swift himself, being present, thanked the committeemen for their selection and assured them he would endeavor to administer the office in a manner satisfactory to everyone and with credit to the district.

Mr. Shurtleff had been mentioned as a likely candidate for the vacancy and it was generally felt he could land it if he wished. However, a late report was that he didn't want the senatorship, wouldn't take it, and therefore wasn't in the race. Then when his letter of resignation as representative nominee was read, there was genuine surprise among those present. On motion of Mr. Johnson of Lake county Mr. Shurtleff's resignation was tabled and the incident closed.

Committeeman Crissey's apparent magnanimous attitude toward Lake county therefore came as a surprise and showed that he was doing something to satisfy what he declared to be the demand of the people rather than satisfying his own personal feelings, for he said he wanted to give it to Boone county.

The Servant Problem.

"If there is a servant problem it is largely the fault of the employer." Of course, dear young bachelor maid scribbler. There are so many housekeepers who overlook the importance of serving the cook her breakfast in bed and asking her if there is any little thing that could be done to make her more comfortable.

DEATH OF SENATOR ALBERT J. OLSON OF WOODSTOCK

Senator Albert J. Olson is dead. Death came to the Woodstock business man and politician at 7 o'clock Friday morning at Augustana hospital in Chicago where he was taken the 25th of September in a vain effort to regain his lost health. The end came after an illness of long duration. Bright's disease being the real cause of the demise, though complications hastened the end.

His friends who advised the senator to enter the institution following the strenuous primary campaign, declare that the efforts put forth by the Woodstock politician in that battle shortened his life, and they firmly believe that his over taxed strength was made even more enfeebled through the strong battle he made at that time. He was re-nominated as the candidate of the republican party for the office of senator from the Eighth senatorial district.

In the death of Senator Olson northern Illinois loses one of its most conspicuous figures in political life.

Senator Olson was 51 years old, born in Elgin, June 24, 1865. When a young man, he moved to Chicago, and engaged in the milk business. His acumen in this respect is proved by the fact that in addition to his Chicago plant, he had three other bottling factories at the time of his death.

Wealth of the Woodstock man was reputed to be in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

One of the pall bearers to lower the body of the late Senator Olson into the grave at Rosehill cemetery, Chicago, Monday afternoon, was a Waukegan man, Frank M. West. The latter was an especially close friend of the deceased politician for a number of years and managed his campaign in Lake county during his recent battle.

A large number of Waukegan men who have been associated with Mr. Olson, and also those who have opposed politically attended the services of the deceased. These were held in Woodstock at 10 a. m., and at the St. Bernard commandery at 912 North La Salle street, Chicago at 2:30 Monday afternoon.

Men of prominence over the northern part of Illinois were present at the solemn rites. Flowers in profusion filled the residence of the late senator. Woodstock has rarely seen a funeral of such proportions.

Bred in the Bone. Pure, unadulterated honesty is bred in the bone—it is not the result of education.

POLITICAL PLATFORMS FOR THE AMENDMENT

All of the Candidates for Governor Are Advocating Revenue Change.

Both the Republican and Democratic platforms fully and unequivocally endorse the Tax Amendment as constituting a part of their party policies. The candidates for governors on other tickets are advocating its adoption. It appears from this that all of the political organizations of Illinois express themselves in favor of tax reform. This being the fact, members of each and all of these political organizations—unless they disagree with their party representatives—are in favor of the amendment and will support it on election day. The Democrat who shouts for his party and for his party's policies, must endorse the amendment. And, it is the same with the Republican, the Socialist, the Prohibitionist.

It is reasonable to suppose that all of the partisans of these great parties in Illinois, when election day comes, will go to the polls and vote for the amendment. They are fully committed to doing so by the pledges which they conventions and representatives have made to the people. And, not only are they in reason expected to vote for the amendment but, they should also, use their endeavors to induce others to do so. It is not to be feared that the rank and file of any of the parties, to any great extent, will deliberately vote "No" against a distinct pledge of their party. But there is danger "lest we forget." The amendment requires a majority of all the votes cast at the election to secure its adoption. A ballot that is not marked "Yes" is a vote against it.

It is especially the duty of each candidate on all of the party tickets to call the attention of voters to the plank in their party platforms advocating the adoption of the amendment. By doing this candidates not only demonstrate their loyalty to the declarations of their party, but show that they keep in mind the great issues which affect the people, while they exert themselves to secure their own personal success in the election.

ITEMS OF INTERESTING NEWS

Exchange Clippings Giving the Facts of Big Articles in a Very Few Words

FROM NEIGHBORING TOWNS

The date and place for the annual district convention of the Christian Endeavor organization comprising the societies of southern Wisconsin is set for Nov. 17-19, Racine being the city selected.

Wisconsin gave \$1,150,471.53 to her state university for the instruction of 5,131 regular students and 2,784 summer session students and for research work at Madison last year.

The Elks of Waukesha are planning a big football game on Thanksgiving day, the proceeds of which will be used in providing Christmas dinners for the poor of that city.

A large water tower, with a capacity of 100,000 gallons, is to be erected at Lake Zurich by the E. J. & E. railroad.

Alex Sumpter & Son, of Union Grove have just completed a new incubator cellar, in which to install a new 6,000-egg Candee incubator and go into the chicken business on a large scale.

If sufficient acreage is secured, the Illinois Pickle company, which now has a plant at Belden, will open salting stations at Richmond and Solon.

Contracts have been made with Carey dairymen for the delivery of 30,000 pounds of milk to the Oatman condensing factory in that village. The building was built for the purpose several years ago, but was never opened until the dairymen of Cary induced Oatman Condensed Milk company to operate same. The patrons of the new factory receive the association price for their milk.

For the first time in the history of the village, a woman has been appointed collector and superintendent of water-works at Dundee. Mrs. Minnie Fritz, the wife of the former superintendent who lost his life a short time ago when a steam roller passed over his body, has succeeded her late husband.

Already seventy-five young men with at least six months experience in butter and cheese making have registered for the annual winter dairy course, which begins at the University of Wisconsin on Wednesday, Nov. 8, and lasts for twelve weeks.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks, astronomer and "long distance" weather forecaster and publisher, died at St. Louis last Thursday night from pneumonia. He was 71 years old and is said to have amassed a fortune through the publication of Hick's almanac.

Robbers Got About \$5,000

Robbers who entered the Bank of Ringwood one of the Holy Banking Company's institutions, Saturday night, broke the combination outside of the safe, blew open the inner door with nitroglycerine and escaped with all the bank except 66 cents which was dropped on the flight. They got about \$5,000. The thieves muffled the noise of the explosion with canvases. The cashier discovered the loss when he went into the bank to get a telephone directory. The loss is covered by insurance.

Market About \$4,500

John Peterson brought a head of cabbage to this office this morning which weighed 10 pounds and measured 33 inches in circumference. This is a fair sample of the yield Mr. Peterson is having on fourteen acres this year. He has just completed the shipment of 5 acres or about 65 tons which were sold for an average price of \$38 per ton, the price ranging from \$36 to \$40. He still has over 50 tons yet to market which at the prevailing price will make the yield from the 14 acres come close to the \$4,500.—Hebron Tribune.

Paper, Sir?

Experiments with jack pine have shown that it is well suited for making kraft paper. On some of the national forests this tree is used to plant land which is too poor to grow other timber.

14,000 BALLOTS TO BE SENT OUT TO CO. VOTERS

County Clerk L. A. Hende is planning to send out 14,000 ballots to Lake county voters for the November election.

No such number has ever been shipped from the clerk's office before, but the enactment of suffrage legislation, with the consequent privilege of voting for presidential electors by women has complicated and at election time almost doubled the work connected with the preparation of the polls.

The county official figures that 8,000 votes will be used by the men, while three-fourths of that number will be asked for by the feminine voters. He has based his calculations on the large number of inquiries which he has received and which other officials about the county have been answering.

Chairman James F. King of the board of supervisors states that before the dinner hour and the time for retiring, he is called to the phone as many as fifty times an evening. Most of the calls come from women.

The county clerk has been turned into an information bureau. He is the telephone girl, the office boy, the director of operations and the statutes of Illinois rolled into one. Much of his time right now is devoted to explanation of voting laws, though these have been published in the newspapers several times.

He advises women to cut out the rules and to post them in a conspicuous place, so as to know exactly what to do on the 7th.

Bowling the "Gold Ball" Series

A very close game was bowled on the allies on Tuesday night of this week when Little Joe's finished the Mack's with a twenty-pin lead. Little Joe's men, were so sure the game was lost that they came very near presenting the Mack's with another "gold ball" as being the winner, but figures show a different ending as it did a week ago when the Mack's lost, that was the beginning of the "Gold Ball" series. Of course they lost the first game, but accepted the "gold ball" with honors as being the winner, but were fooled when they were informed it was the boobie prize. The first prize is good enough when you don't have to pay for the game "Charlie."

Durkee Millions Fade Away

The supreme court of Wisconsin by its decision in the estate of Charles Durkee, Kenosha, first United States senator from Wisconsin, confirmed Henry Hastings as administrator de bonis non. Utah men trying to get possession of millions of dollars worth of property they say the court left in possession of the government, thus lose their case, as they protested the administration. Durkee was a territory governor of Utah.

Official List of Transfers

PURISHED BY
Lake County Title and Trust Co.
Abstracts of Title. Titles Guaranteed.
WAUKEGAN - ILLINOIS

W E Walrath and wf to Annette M Skafgaard lot 30 Shaws Fox Lake sub wd \$750 00

Mary Carfield to Thos Meyers wf w 50 ft lot 34 Whitewood sub on Long Lake wd 200 00

Josephine Griswold to R G Zion and wf 40 acs in sec 7 and 40 acs in nw 1/4 sec 18 Newport twp wd 10 00

Mary Carfield to P F Charlier pt lot 24 Whitewood sub on Long Lake wd

Imogene Carpenter to L Parker tract of land in sec 23 Grant twp deed

Administrators Sale

Public notice is hereby given that the administrator of the Estate of Jennie Efinger, deceased will sell at the court house in the City of Waukegan on Monday, Oct. 30, the Efinger house and lot situated on Lake street, in the Village of Antioch. Ten per cent of the purchase price will have to be deposited on the day of sale and the balance within ten days thereafter.

4w Alfred Efinger, Administrator.

An Indoor Sport.

"I never hear Dubson talking about motoring, golf or baseball." "No." "What sort of recreation does he go in for?" "Naps, mostly."

Feminine Superiority.

A man with a fresh shave and a haircut looks almost new, but a woman can accomplish the same result with a pair of curling irons and a dab of face powder

BIG CROWD ATTEND MEETING

Three Hundred Women Answer Call to Support the Republican Party

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

The women of Waukegan, 300 in number, answered the nation's call on Monday and went to the Parish House where forceful speakers added fuel to the smouldering fires of enthusiasm which burn for the republican party in Lake county, and as a result of the women's meeting it is predicted that Lake county will go Republican by the largest majority given Charles Hughes in any county in any state of the entire United States.

Many of those present were for full suffrage. Many were there because they were true born Republicans, but a big majority of those present were there to hear of the calamity which will befall the United States in the event of the re-election of Woodrow Wilson as President.

A call had been sent out for an informal meeting. The meeting was nothing short of a mass meeting. A careful estimate places the count at 300. Perhaps there were more. There were not less, and ninety-nine per cent of those in attendance were for Hughes and for the complete Republican ticket.

Charles Watrous, one of George Edmund Foss' campaign managers, and a man who has lived the life of a Republican, spoke on the tariff question.

Mr. Watrous took all the punch out of the statement that Wilson has kept us out of war with honor, when he recited instance after instance where Pierce, Grant, Roosevelt and others kept us out of war with honor, and without violating questions of neutrality.

He gave facts to prove that the imports of the past year were twice those of previous years, despite the fact that a majority of the European countries were at war. He showed our exports to be hundreds of times what they were in past years. "And yet," said Mr. Watrous, "taxes are higher and even now we are paying a war tax, thanks to Mr. Wilson."

Speaking of the tariff question Mr. Watrous said: "A big majority of us present remember what took place in 1913. Men were idle, factories were closed, men and women were starving. We suffered a Democratic panic and that is exactly what will befall us at the close of the European war unless the Republicans are victorious on the 7th November, and unless we are given a protective tariff. We cannot compete with foreign labor. We don't want to. We want Hughes and Hughes will be to the United States what Wm H. McKinley was to we Americans in 1896. The McKinley tariff law dealing with tariff put men of the United States and during the administration the United States enjoyed prosperity, the equal of which has never been known in this country."

Pneumonia Causes Death

Colon H. Ostrander, aged 58 years, one of the best known resort keepers in the lake region of Lake county, died Wednesday afternoon at his home in Fox Lake. Death was due to pneumonia following an illness of but a week.

Relatives of the deceased do not know how the disease was contracted. Mr. Ostrander's condition seemed to become critical almost from the start. Medical science did everything in its power for him but in spite of everything he failed rapidly. His death was not unlooked for although it came as a shock to the many friends throughout the county who had not been apprised of Mr. Ostrander's illness.

Where They Get It.

Wisdom lurks in queer places—many a congressman has become famous by enlarging the ideas he picked up at the Grocery Store Country club.

Uncle Eben.

"A man is judged by de company he keeps," said Uncle Eben. "But you's got to keep de company. You ain't giner be judged by de company you jes' butts into."

KENOSHA vs. LAKE COUNTY CASE CONTINUED

Supervisor Chase Webb made the trip to Kenosha Tuesday in answer to the summons which had been served upon him citing him to appear in court on that day. But through the efforts of Attorney E. M. Runyard, the case was continued until November 21. The defense pleaded time to prepare the case.

The case is attracting wide attention and is being closely followed by both Lake and Kenosha county residents.

Confidence in the result of the case is felt by the defense. Attorney Runyard stated that the couple previous to their transportation in Wisconsin informed the supervisor that they had relatives there and would be given assistance and employment that would make them self supporting.

Character in Reading

The Youth's Companion does more than entertain; it affords the reader a mental and moral tonic. Its stories are not only well told, contributed by the best writers of stories, but they maintain the standards, reflect the ideas of the best homes. They do not throw a false glamour over the tawdry things of life. Rather do they depict the courageous, the healthful, the simple—the true life of the greater number with their adventures, their conflicts of temperament, their failures and successes. In 1917 The Companion will print 12 serials and story groups besides fully 250 single stories and sketches, all for \$2.00. The Forecast for 1917, which we will send on request, tells all about the great features of the coming volume.

By special arrangement new subscribers for The Youth's Companion can have also McCall's Magazine for 1917—both publications for \$2.10.

Our two-at-one-price offer includes:

1. The Youth's Companion—52 issues of 1917.
2. All the remaining issues of 1916.
3. The Companion Home calendar for 1917.
4. McCall's magazine—12 fashion numbers of 1917.
5. One 15-cent McCall dress pattern—your choice from your first number of the magazine—if you send a 2-cent stamp with your selection.

The Youth's Companion
St. Paul St., Boston, Mass.

Real Pure Food.
Apples carry the pure food stamps of the great physicians.

PRESS IS FOR CHANGE IN REVENUE SYSTEM

The Press, the Public Officials and Publicists Favor the Tax Amendment.

In considering the Tax Amendment voters of Illinois should keep in mind, that practically the entire press of the state is outspoken in support of it. The most potential newspapers are printing much in advocacy of reform in our revenue laws and point to the amendment as the beginning necessary to be made. In addition to the press all of the candidates for governor—the men who hope to be called upon to administer state affairs—are outspoken in its favor.

The voter should also keep in mind that the amendment is the product of many years of investigation of the Illinois tax situation. The movement in favor of classification of personal property for taxation took pronounced form in 1910 when the Illinois special tax commission drafted the amendment exactly as it is now offered. This commission was appointed by Governor Deussen by authority of the general assembly of 1909. The commission was made up of men widely known in public affairs.

Still further, the voter should observe that, in announcing that the amendment will be voted upon, the secretary of state, in his official instruction to county clerks, says that under the constitution as it now stands, "The only basis upon which taxes may be levied is that of the valuation of property. If the proposed amendment should be adopted, said Section 1 of Article 9 would be changed by the amendment so as to permit the legislature to enact laws which would substitute different and suitable rates and methods for the just and sure taxation of each of the various classes of personal property, instead of the present so-called 'uniform' method, which results in the escape of millions from taxation."

Practically there is no opposition to the amendment anywhere in the state. The only difficulty in bringing about its adoption is to induce the voters who realize that it ought to be adopted to overcome their inertia and vote for it.

TEUTONS TAKE CITY PREMIER IS KILLED

CITY AND FORTRESS OF CONSTANTINOPLE CAPTURED FROM RUSSO-ROUMANIAN ARMY.

TCHERNAVODA IS IN DANGER

Teutonic Forces Are on Way to Danube Town—Petrograd Admits Retreat in Dobrudja—Loss of Seaport Cuts Off Aid.

Berlin, Oct. 25.—The city and port of Constantinople has been captured by Field Marshal Mackensen, says an official statement. The entire Russo-Roumanian army in the Dobrudja is in full retreat northward, fighting desperate rear-guard actions.

Troops of the central powers, have crossed the railroad line running between the Black seaport of Constantia and the Danube at a point to the east of Murrattur, the official announcement says. The fortress of Constantia was taken by German and Bulgarian troops.

On the left wing of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army, the statement adds, the Germans and their allies are approaching the Danube town of Tchernavoda.

Petrograd, via London, Oct. 25.—The Russian and Roumanian troops in Dobrudja are continuing to retreat, the war office announced. They are offering stubborn resistance to Field Marshal von Mackensen's army.

On the Transylvanian front the Roumanians made attacks compelling the Austro-German forces to retire slightly in the Trotus, Oltuz and Slanic valleys. On the western frontier of Moldavia the Roumanians are fighting stubbornly and with success.

Bucharest, Roumania, via London, Oct. 25.—The war office announced that the Roumanian forces in Dobrudja had made a further retirement before the army of Field Marshal von Mackensen.

Constantia was one of the principal objectives of Field Marshal von Mackensen in his campaign in Dobrudja. It is of particular importance by reason of the fact that it is the eastern terminus of the only railroad between the Black sea and the Danube, which it crosses at Tchernavoda. Thence the railroad runs westward into old Roumania.

Von Mackensen's new campaign in Dobrudja was begun only last week, on October 19, when an offensive along the entire line from the Black sea to the Danube was opened.

Constantia has been notably of use in offering a seaport and railroad entrance for Russian troops and ammunition sent to the aid of Roumania. Its capture cuts off the most convenient water route for Roumanian replenishment, especially in munitions, of which the Roumanians have been reported badly in need.

Possession of the entire line would give the Teutonic allies the easiest road to interior Roumania from the southeast, over the Tchernavoda bridge.

Constantia is Roumania's greatest maritime port and its harbor works have been extensively developed. The city was partially rebuilt when Dobrudja was ceded to Roumania in 1878. It has been the base of the Roumanian Black sea squadron. The city before the war had a population of about 15,000.

KILL SLAYER OF SHERIFF

Police Find Murderer of New York Official Dead in Home After Battle With Posse.

Whitestone, N. Y., Oct. 25.—After killing Sheriff Paul Stier of Queens county with a shotgun and keeping at bay a posse of police and deputy sheriffs who had surrounded his home here, Frank Taft, sixty-five years old, was shot and instantly killed on Monday by one of the besiegers.

The sheriff had gone to Taft's home with an order for his arrest in a case pending in the supreme court. Taft barricaded himself and shot Stier down from the window.

Re-enforcements were sent and a siege of Taft's house began. Four policemen and one of the deputy sheriffs were wounded by Taft before he was killed.

Sailors from the United States torpedo boat Henley, lying in the sound off Whitestone, landed to assist the police, and the bullet which killed Taft came from an automatic repeating rifle borrowed from one of the sailors by Sergt. James Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald shot Taft after he had himself been wounded.

Police Chief Is Indicted. Chicago, Oct. 25.—Indictments naming Chief of Police Charles C. Henley, his secretary, William Luthardt, and Charles T. Essig, secretary of the Sportsmen's club, were obtained on Monday by State's Attorney Hoyne in a whirlwind finish in his drive on alleged city-hall graft.

Steamer Sinks; Sixteen Drown. Berlin, Oct. 25.—Sixteen members of the crew of the steamer L. Edward Hines, including Capt. F. M. McKelge, Jr., of New York, were drowned when the steamer was sunk in the Caribbean sea, 45 miles east of Belize.

Germans Wreck 22 Aeroplanes. Berlin, Oct. 25.—Twenty-two allied aeroplanes were shot down by the Germans during the last 24 hours, the German war office announced on Monday. "Eleven aeroplanes are lying behind our lines," the statement added.

ASSASSINATION OF STUERGGH OF AUSTRIA WAS PURELY A POLITICAL ACT.

TWO OTHERS WERE WOUNDED

Socialist Declares After Arrest That He Murdered Statesman Because He Refused to Convene Parliament—Rioting Reported in Vienna.

Vienna, Oct. 24, via Berlin by wire.—The assassination of the Austrian premier, Count Carl Stuerghk, was a purely political act, and was induced by his refusal to convene parliament, according to the admissions of Dr. Friedrich Adler, his assailant, made shortly after his arrest.

Doctor Adler is an eccentric and super-radical socialist, sometimes known as "the Liebknecht of Austria." He is editor of Der Kampf.

At first he declined to reveal his motives, but after being locked up he broke down and declared the premier's political policies had led him to do the deed.

Two men who leaped at Doctor Adler after he had fired on Count Stuerghk were wounded. Doctor Adler discharged the two remaining chambers of his revolver at these men before Austrian and German officers, with drawn sabers, overpowered him.

The injured men, who were injured slightly, are Baron Aehrenthal, brother of the late foreign minister, and the head waiter of the Hotel Meissl und Schaudl, in which the shooting occurred.

Doctor Adler surrendered to the officers who crowded upon him and gave up his revolver. Apparently he was the calmest man in the room. He gave his name without hesitation and added:

"If you please, gentlemen, I know perfectly well what I have done. I shall not resist arrest."

Count Stuerghk was fifty-seven years old. He was born in 1859 in Graz. He became Austrian premier in 1911, after serving for two years as minister of education. He was one of the principal founders of the present educational system, the "gymnasium method," in Austria.

The count was educated at the University of Graz and entered the service of the state in 1881. He began his parliamentary career on March 12, 1891, when he was elected to the reichsrath. Although he has taken no decisive part in the affairs of the nation he was one of the most revered statesmen in Austria-Hungary.

21 DIE IN GALE ON LAKE ERIE

Whaleback James B. Colgate Founders and Crew Perish—Only the Captain Saved.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 24.—Another tragedy of Lake Erie's "Black Friday," which cost the lives of 21 men, came to light, wave-borne, when a life-raft, to which Capt. Walter Grashaw of the whaleback steamer James B. Colgate had clung since she foundered, 34 hours before, was picked up off Rondeau, Canada, and taken to Conneaut, O.

Nineteen men were sucked down to death when the steamer foundered Friday night off Long Point, opposite Erie, and Captain Grashaw's two companions on the life-raft were washed away just as the rescue ship, car ferry steamer Marquette No. 2, came plowing through the waves toward them. Grashaw is the sole survivor of the Colgate's crew of 22.

Among the 21 who lost their lives in the wreck, according to Captain Grashaw, were: Second Engineer Ossman of Cleveland, Chief Engineer Charles E. Sullivan of Solon Springs, Wis.; Second Mate George Coon of Milwaukee; Steward Ralph Coon, First Mate Larsen; unnamed coal passer, washed from the raft.

A short distance from Detroit the D. M. Flier foundered and six men went to their deaths.

BREMEN GIVEN UP AS LOST

Ranking German Representative in Washington Concede Hope Is Abandoned for U-Boat.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Loss of the German submarine merchantman Bremen virtually was conceded Thursday by ranking Teutonic diplomats in position to be familiar with the movements of the vessel. The Bremen is now one month overdue.

It was admitted that German officials not only in this country but in Berlin were without information as to the fate of the submarine and its crew of 25 men. All they know is that the vessel set out for America from Bremenhaven and that it should have arrived at an American port soon after the middle of last month.

Two British Transports Sunk. Berlin, Oct. 23.—The armed British transports Crosshill and Sedek were sunk in the Mediterranean by German submarines, says an official statement issued on Friday by the German admiralty.

Conscience Hurts; Pays \$1,100. Washington, Oct. 23.—The treasury department's conscience fund was enriched on Friday by a \$1,100 contribution from an unknown person in New York city, who sent a \$1,000 bill and a \$100 bill.

CHESTNUTTING



WASHINGTON STAR.

It'll Require the November Frost to Open Them.

LINER SUNK BY MINE QUAKE IN THE SOUTH

CUNARD ALAUNIA SINKS IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Two Hundred and Fifty Passengers Were Landed at Falmouth—Four of Crew Missing.

New York, Oct. 21.—The Cunard liner Alaunia, bound from New York to Falmouth and London, was sunk on Thursday by a mine in the English channel.

All of the 243 passengers on the liner were landed at Falmouth before the vessel struck the mine, according to officials of the Cunard line here. Four members of the crew were lost. News of the destruction of the Alaunia was received by the Cunard line in a cablegram.

Passenger Superintendent P. W. Whinnom of the steamship line said that advice had been received that all of the Alaunia's passengers had been landed at Falmouth. He gave out this statement:

"All of the Alaunia's passengers were landed at Falmouth on Tuesday morning. Some freight had also been taken from that liner at that port. We had previously received a cablegram giving us this information. The Alaunia was on her way from Falmouth to the Sulley docks in London to unload the balance of her freight when she struck the mine."

The Alaunia carried 185 first-class passengers and 58 steerage passengers.

MANIAC WRECKS FAST TRAIN

Engineer Is Killed and Fireman May Die of Injuries at Manitowoc, Wis.

Manitowoc, Wis., Oct. 21.—The Ashland limited train on the Northwest, running from Chicago to Ashland, was wrecked in the local yards Wednesday night. Engineer Robert Fitzgerald of Milwaukee was killed and Albert Duchaise, fireman, of Green Bay, is believed to be buried under the wreckage. Several persons on the train received minor injuries.

The wreck was caused by someone throwing a switch after breaking a lock, and turning the switch light indicating a clear track. The engine rolled over on its side and the baggage car and tender went into a ditch six feet down the embankment. It was the fifth attempt in several months to wreck this train.

BURROUGHS BANDIT IS HELD

James Walton Arrested at Dallas, Tex., and Is Alleged to Have Confessed Theft at Detroit.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 24.—James Walton, alias Gordon, was arrested here on Saturday by Pinkerton detectives at the point of saved-off shotguns, and is alleged to have confessed getting \$10,000 in the recent \$30,000 robbery of the Burroughs plant payroll in Detroit. Later he admitted having shot the Burroughs paymaster. The prisoner implicated his brother and another man whose name he refused to give. He said they had expected to get \$50,000. Walton was an electrician at the Packard factory. The money was divided between the three.

German Ship Is Torpedoed. London, Oct. 24.—The British admiralty issued a statement to the effect that a British submarine which had just returned from the North sea torpedoed and badly damaged a German cruiser of the Kolberg class.

Blackmail Suspect Fights. New York, Oct. 24.—James A. Brown, alleged principal in a nationwide blackmailing plot, was arrested here. Brown made an attempt to escape and his captors used blackjacks to subdue him.

SEVERAL CITIES HIT BY SHOCKS AND HURRICANE.

Wind Blows at Rate of One Hundred Miles an Hour at Mobile—Ships Wrecked.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 20.—The South was rocked by earthquake and swept by storm at the same time on Thursday. While a tropical hurricane was flaying the Gulf coast, earth tremors overturned chimneys and frightened many people from their homes in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

The earthquake did little damage, but a wind that reached a velocity of 114 miles an hour lifted roofs from houses at Pensacola, Fla., and sank a number of vessels in the harbor. One life was lost. The property loss was estimated at \$1,000,000.

Mobile reported that it had been touched more lightly, although the wind blew 110 miles an hour. Two small buildings were destroyed and a negro woman was killed by a live wire. Shipping at Mobile had been warned and apparently suffered little harm. Two river steamers were sunk, a schooner and a steamer were driven ashore and small boats were lost.

The earth shocks were felt shortly after four o'clock and were severest in Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala., where swaying office buildings were emptied within a few minutes. In these cities chimneys were destroyed and articles were hurled from shelves in residences and shops.

The earthquake was felt as far north as Louisville, Ky., and east to Augusta, Ga. Its duration was about three minutes and there were two shocks.

RESCUE CHIEF DIES IN MINE

Engineer Seeking Entombed Men Is Asphyxiated by Deadly Gas—Four Bodies Recovered.

Fairmont, W. Va., Oct. 23.—L. M. Jones, a mining engineer sent to Barckville, near here, in charge of a trained crew from the Pittsburgh station of the bureau of mines to conduct the work of rescue at the Jamison mine, where more than a dozen men had been entombed by an explosion, was asphyxiated in the workings. The body of Matthew Allison, the chief electrician, who was at work in the mine when the explosion occurred, was brought out. Three other bodies were recovered, among them Allison's assistant, A. W. Vance.

1 KILLED; 9 HURT IN AUTOS

Former Mayor Waldemar Brown of Manistee, Mich., Dies in Crash—Nine Persons Injured.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 24.—Waldemar Brown, former mayor of Manistee, was killed and nine others injured on Sunday when two automobiles in which they were riding collided near Manistee while trying to avoid hitting a buggy.

The injured are: Frederick Stone, registrar of deeds; George Giles, Louis Austin, son of the county treasurer; William Hatch, Frank Jurkowski, Mike Gloeski, Roy E. Overpack, William Martison, George Lumsden, Giles and Stone may die.

Prince Henry an Admiral. Amsterdam, Oct. 24.—Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, has been named by Emperor Francis Joseph grand admiral of the Austro-Hungarian fleet, an honorary title, says a dispatch from Berlin.

Poet's Grandson Wounded. London, Oct. 24.—The latest list of wounded from France includes the name of Capt. Lionel Hallam Tennyson, eldest son of Lord Tennyson and grandson of the poet. This is the second time he has been wounded.

MAN PERILED WILSON WIFE TOO ILL TO WORK

MACHINIST WHO ATTEMPTED TO BOARD PRESIDENT'S AUTO AT PITTSBURGH IS HELD.

CARRIED KNIFE AND LIQUID

Richard Cullen, Would-Be Assailant, Will Be Examined Regarding His Sanity—Car on Wilson's Train Delayed at Harrisburg, Pa.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 23.—Richard Cullen, twenty-two years old, a machinist who was taken in custody on Friday after attempting to jump on the running board of an automobile in which President Wilson was riding here, was examined by physicians and ordered sent to the city home at Mayview for further observation regarding his sanity.

Cullen denied that he intended harming the president, saying he was not satisfied with the administration's foreign policies and just wanted to talk to him.

A bottle of liquid in a bag carried by Cullen was found to contain medicine, according to the police. A knife with a blade five inches long and several wood chisels were also in the bag. Cullen has been attending night school at a local technical institute, working during the day for a steel company.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 23.—As President Wilson's train was leaving here on Friday night a car jumped the track. The train was delayed 15 minutes, but the president was not injured.

U. S. TROOPERS IN BATTLE

Cavalrymen Engage in 45-Minute Battle With Mexicans—No Loss to Americans.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 23.—American troops and Mexicans clashed near San Jose in the Big Bend country, according to a report received on Friday by General Funston from Col. Joseph Gaston, commander of the district.

The fight lasted for 45 minutes. No losses were suffered by the Americans, and information is lacking regarding loss among the Mexicans.

Colonel Gaston's report said that a band of about 30 Mexicans opened fire on a detachment, composed of 23 men of the Sixth cavalry and Texas National Guard cavalry squadron, engaged in patrol duty between Presidio and Ruidosa. Lieutenant Cudington of the Texas squadron commanding the troops, ordered his men to return the fire.

A vigorous exchange of shots continued, the Americans and Mexicans firing in skirmish formation from covered positions on either side of the Rio Grande.

Whether the Mexicans were de facto government troops or members of a bandit band was not known by General Funston.

GERMANS DESTROY 3 "TANKS"

British Armored Autos Battered to Pieces, Says Berlin—Teutons Regain Positions.

Berlin, Oct. 23.—The largest part of German trenches west of the road of Eaucourt-l'Abbaye-Marque, lost to the British on October 18, were recaptured in the last 24 hours, the German war office announced.

The text of the statement follows: "Western theater—During rainy weather there was an artillery duel on both sides of the Somme, which was vigorously maintained."

"The largest part of trenches west of the road of Eaucourt-l'Abbaye-Marque taken by the British on October 18 was recaptured by attack."

"It has just been reported that during the last great attack the British used some of the much-trumpeted armored automobiles, so-called 'tanks.' Three of them are lying in front of our lines. They were destroyed by our artillery fire."

VON KLUCK IS RETIRED

German Field Marshal, Who Led Drive on Paris, Quits Voluntarily.

Berlin, via London, Oct. 21.—Field Marshal Alexander H. R. von Kluck, who commanded the right wing of the German army in its sweep toward Paris in the fall of 1914, has been placed on the retired list, at his own request. He had never returned to the front since he was wounded by shrapnel fire.

U. S. Exports Are Growing. New York, Oct. 23.—Domestic exports from New York during September were greater by more than \$100,000,000 than shipments in the corresponding month of 1915, according to a statement issued by Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port.

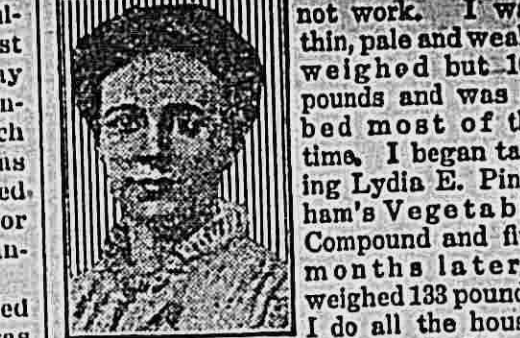
Italy Permits Silk Export. Chicago, Oct. 24.—The Chicago Italian chamber of commerce announced that it has received notice from Rome that the exportation of Italian silks of all kinds to the United States has again been permitted.

John W. Kern Is Ill. Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 24.—Senator John W. Kern of Indiana, who was scheduled to speak in Gary on Saturday was threatened with illness so grave that he was forced to return here from Laporte.

IN BED MOST OF TIME

Her Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Indianapolis, Indiana.—"My health was so poor and my constitution so run down that I could not work. I was thin, pale and weak, weighed but 109 pounds and was in bed most of the time. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and five months later I weighed 133 pounds. I do all the housework and washing for eleven and I can truthfully say Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been a godsend to me for I would have been in my grave today but for it. I would tell all women suffering as I was to try your valuable remedy."—Mrs. Wm. Green, 322 S. Addison Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.



There is hardly a neighborhood in this country, wherein some woman has not found health by using this good old-fashioned root and herb remedy. If there is anything about which you would like special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Bilelessness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

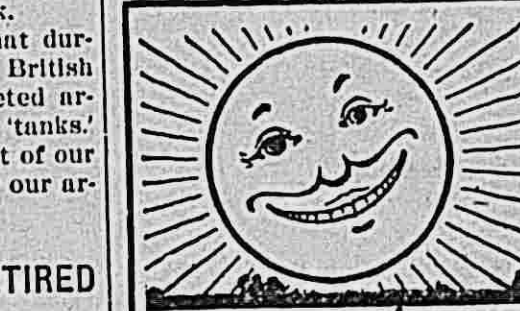
They Misinfor the Measles. In Japan the nursery is still protected from the inroads of measles and other infections by means of an inscription over the nursery door saying with exquisite urbanity "this child is not at home." In the Wellcome Historical Medical museum, says the London Lancet, a most fascinating exhibition is on view, illustrative of "Japanese charms, amulets, talismanes, and objects of medical interest," among which these nursery notices occupy an important place. Akin to these notices are the charms embodied as toys. A yellow tiger with a wagging head is now said to be a toy, but anciently it was a form of exorcism against palsy and numbness of the limbs.

Raw Recruits.

Rex Beach believes that the endurance of our militia on the Mexican border was strained too far. "A prize fighter takes six weeks to get in shape," he said, recently. "What of the fellows who yesterday were at the desks; who have done less than one hundred hours of drill in the last year? England gave her men a year of hard work before sending them to the Flanders front. Do you think she would send them into the Sahara or Arabian desert with less?"

Real Estate Note.

Knicker—Isn't your land rather wet? Sublimus—It is swamped by its own efficiency.



Sunny Dispositions

and good digestion "go hand in hand, and one of the biggest aids to good digestion is a regular dish of

Grape-Nuts

This wonderfully delicious wheat and barley food is so processed that it yields its nourishing goodness to the system in about one hour—a record for ease of digestion.

Take it all 'round, Grape-Nuts

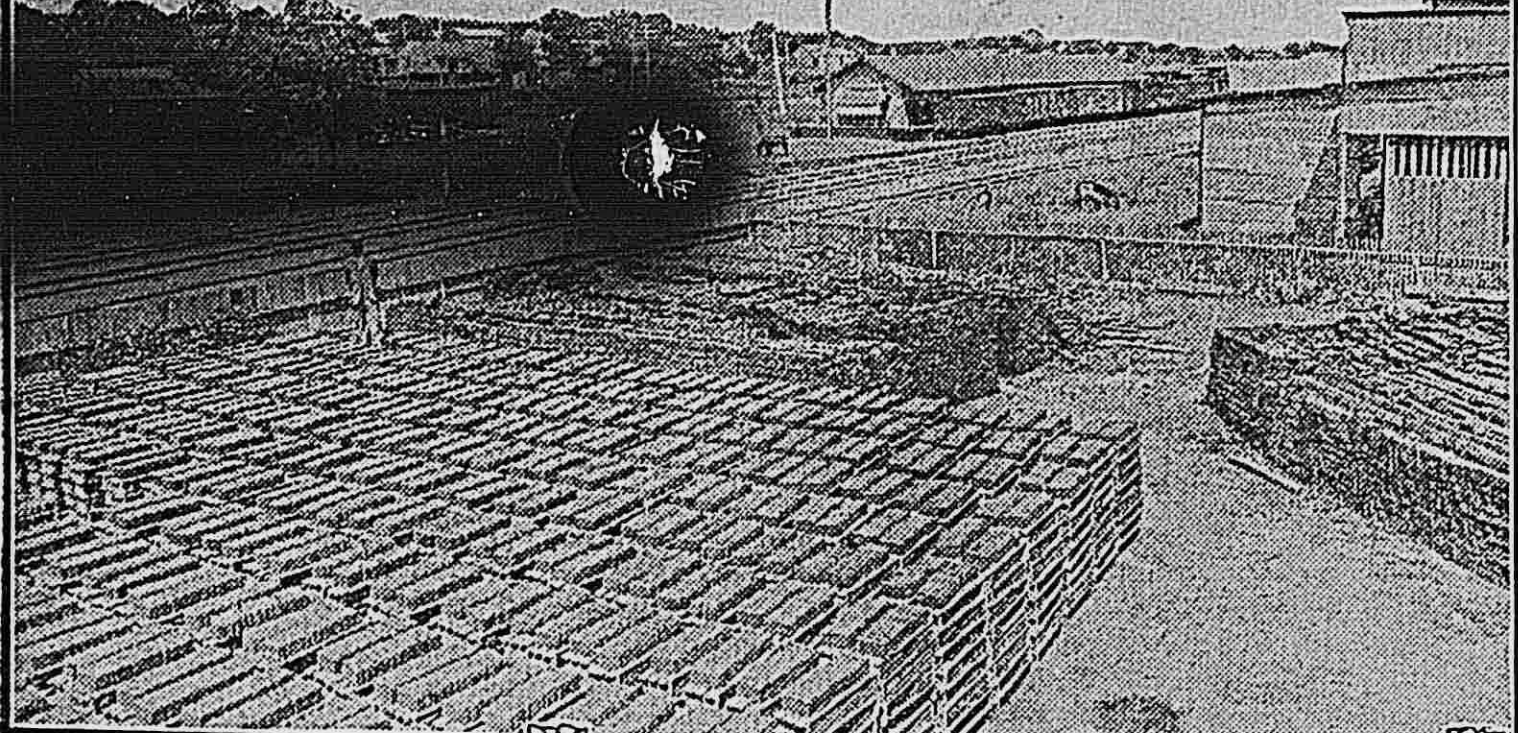
contributes beautifully to sturdiness of body and a radiant, happy personality.

Every table should have its daily ration of Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"

Turning Garbage into Fuel

By Robert H. Moulton



GARBAGE FUEL BRICKS AT AUSTIN PLANT

How cities and towns can convert this troublesome waste product into practical profit: An enterprise which promises to yield big returns to wide-awake communities in America

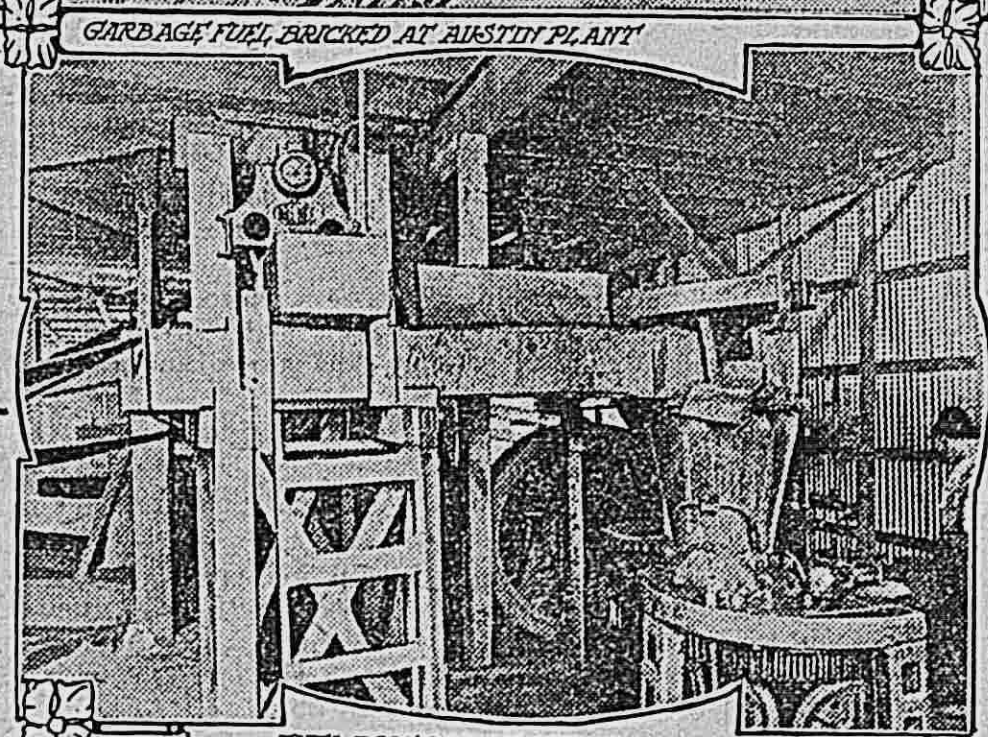
MANUFACTURING a high-grade fuel from garbage is a new industry that promises to solve the problem of disposing of the waste of cities and towns. In November of last year the first experimental plant of the new garbage disposal process was established in San Antonio, Tex. It proved so successful that the city of Austin decided to order the construction of a plant, and the factory, which was opened a few weeks ago, is now running to full capacity, taking care of all refuse in a sanitary manner and converting it into bricks of fuel which tests have proved to be the equal of bituminous coal. The inventor of the new fuel is Mr. E. L. Culver of Chicago, who began investigating the possibility and practicability of commercializing municipal garbage about five years ago. As a result of a long series of experiments he proved the adaptability of a method for making fuel bricks out of the refuse. In addition to the plant at Austin, Regina, Canada, has entered into contract for the erection of a municipal plant.

The process of manufacturing Okonal, a name given to the new fuel because of its similarity to oak wood in burning, is similar to the making of stiff mud bricks, practically the same machinery being used, although much less power is used, and less care is required to produce perfect bricks of fuel. The combination producing the best results for domestic purposes is a mixture of equal parts of coal dust—the waste dust from coal mines—and garbage, with the addition of about 7 per cent of coal tar. For steam purposes no coal dust is required. Each brick weighs, when dry, two pounds, so that 1,000 bricks make a ton. For convenience in handling, as well as the protection of the public against short weights, the fuel is sold on a schedule of prices for 1,000 or 100 bricks.

One stiff mud brick machine of the type used at the Austin plant turns out in eight hours' run, 25,000 bricks, or 25 tons of Okonal, and in erecting plants this is termed a one-unit plant, which has a full capacity of 75 tons daily. In erecting municipal plants, other units can be installed to suit the capacity of the city, or until all of the available binding material of the city is consumed. It is estimated that a city will produce for each one thousand people approximately a ton of garbage a day, or for domestic purposes over two tons of brick fuel.

The manufacture of the new fuel is extremely interesting inasmuch as it is made up entirely of waste material handled by common labor. The waste which the city formerly had to burn in an incinerator at a considerable expense is now taken by carts direct to the factory, where it is dumped on a sorting platform and sprayed with creosote as a sanitary precaution, as well as to allow the sorters to work in comfort. Openings are provided in these platforms where the different parts of the garbage are dropped into conveyors and conveyed as follows: the pieces of iron to a storage; the bottles to a washing tank, where they are sterilized before being stored; the rags to a washing machine, where they are sterilized by being washed in boiling water; the ashes, stone, brick, etc., to a storage and used for fill, and the tin cans to a press where they are baled and conveyed to storage.

That which is left and of a combustible nature is placed on a large 40-foot



FUEL BRICK MACHINE



UNSORTED GARBAGE FUEL

belt three feet wide and carried to a huge grinder which reduces it to fine pieces. From this grinder it is conveyed to a pulping machine, where hot water and live steam is applied together with a certain percentage of tar, which acts in conjunction with the hot water and steam as a thorough disinfectant of the product and also as deodorizer of the smoke of the fuel while being consumed as well as a deodorizer of the fuel itself. The mass is thoroughly mixed in this machine and is reduced to a pulp. From this machine the mass is conveyed to a mixer, where coal dust is added in the desired proportion, according to the purpose for which the fuel is to be used. For steam purposes, where rapid combustion is required, coal dust is unnecessary, although a very small percentage is sometimes used, while for domestic purposes, where a slow even fire is desired, the best results are obtained by the addition of 50 per cent of coal dust. From the mixer the mass drops into a molding machine where it is molded into bricks. Then it is conveyed through a drying kiln where the bricks are thoroughly dried.

All conveyors, elevators and machinery are tightly inclosed so that there is no escape of dust, and the only odor in the entire plant is the smell of creosote that is contained in the tar. For this reason it is perfectly possible to establish a plant in the business or residential districts of a city without being offensive. The remarkable spectacle of seeing old shoes, hats, paper, rags, straw, manure, house garbage, night soil and a variety of other waste products being thrown into one machine and emerging from another in the shape of a perfect fuel brick, without odor and bearing no resemblance whatever to the original materials, is almost miraculous.

Among the advantages claimed for the new fuel are that it will not slack, no matter how long it is kept in storage, that it is impervious to water, and that it burns to ashes without leaving a semblance of cinders. It also produces practically no odor and very little smoke when burning. There is a very large percentage, often as high as 25 per cent, of the ordinary coals, that escapes through the grates without being consumed, so that it fre-

quently pays to sift the ashes in order to recover a portion of this amount. The fuel bricks, on the other hand, due to their shape and the thorough distribution of their parts, are consumed with almost perfect combustion. The shape of the brick is retained until it is entirely consumed, after which a fine, light, cigarlike ash remains.

Experiments made by Dr. William B. Phillips, director of the bureau of economic geology and technology of the University of Texas, showed that twelve pounds of the garbage fuel bricks will burn on an average of two and a half hours in a small stove, as against two hours and twenty minutes of the same amount of lump bituminous coal, and will produce the same amount of heat as the latter. The average cost of manufacturing the fuel at the Austin plant is about \$1.75 a ton, without considering the revenue derived by the city from the sale of by-products, such as rags, tin cans, bottles, brass, copper, zinc, rubber, etc.

Dr. F. M. Gunn of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who recently delivered a series of lectures on sanitation and garbage disposal at the University of Texas, expressed the opinion that the process which Mr. Culver invented is one of the most promising schemes so far advanced for handling city refuse; that it appeared to him that it was the best way of getting rid of waste and rubbish in a sanitary manner, and that the method might work a new epoch in the garbage and fuel problems of the country.

PLANT THAT MAKES "ICE"

Habits of the Frost Weed Have Long Proved a Puzzle to Botanists.

Late in autumn, after producing two sets of blooms, the frost weed becomes a miniature ice factory and forms crystals of "ice" about the cracked bark of the root. On each little broken rootlet there appear cakes of "ice," exactly right in size for the refrigerator of a fairy queen. As yet no botanist has been able to discover the secret of the plant's ice-making.

The ice appears often long before ice is formed on the ponds, and can be found by digging up the deeply set rootlets.

Two blooming seasons is another peculiarity of the plant. Early in June it sends out a wealth of golden yellow blossoms, having five petals each and set at intervals upon the thickly leaved stem.

Then late in August the plant flowers again, producing blossoms identical with those of the earlier season.

Nothing But the Truth. She was beginning to carry weight for age, and he wasn't as young as he was a year previous.

"Do you believe in long engagements?" he asked cautiously. "Ah," she sighed. "I'll believe in any kind you prefer if you'll give me a chance."

A Trifle Ambiguous. Max—Don't you like the sawdust circle? Dax—Are you talking about the circus or coconut pie?

ELOPES WITH HIS SON'S SWEETHEART

Steady Business Man Quits Wife and Children for Stenographer.

TWO HOMES SORROW

Girl's Telegram Shows She Could Not Resist Mature Admirer—Her Betrothed Away With His State Regiment.

Boston, Mass.—Charles H. Grotter, forty-five years old, treasurer of the Louis E. Merry company, bakers, with a fine residence in Malden and a summer home in North Weymouth, has eloped with the sweetheart of his nineteen-year-old son, Leslie, who has been with the Massachusetts militia at El Paso, Tex.

The broken-hearted mother of Mr. Grotter's three children admitted that fact at the Grotter home. She was corroborated by the father of Mildred Merrill, twenty-two years old, a stenographer, who sacrificed her soldier sweetheart and her home to elope with a man old enough to be her father.

Crushed by the weight of a double sorrow—his mother having committed suicide two weeks ago—Fred Merrill of Eastman road, Somerville, quoted from a yellow slip of paper: "I fought him for six years."

"MILDRED." It was a telegram he received last Sunday from Worcester, in which his daughter told of her step.

Employed in His Office. Where she and her forty-five-year-old companion may be now is not known either to Mr. Merrill or Mrs. Grotter.

"I want my husband home again in spite of everything," said Mrs. Grotter.

"All I want is my little daughter back again," said Mr. Merrill.

Miss Merrill was employed as a stenographer for several years in Mr. Grotter's office, and the two were open-



Eloped With His Prospective Daughter-in-Law.

ly fond of each other's society, but no one thought that Mr. Grotter's liking was anything more than admiration of his supposedly prospective daughter-in-law.

The fact that Mr. Grotter frequently took Miss Merrill riding in his touring automobile was known to both families, and was never given a thought. Nor was it considered strange that Miss Merrill should constantly be lauding the qualities of her employer.

Grotter Family Prostrated.

Mrs. Grotter and her two daughters, both in their teens, are prostrated. But Mrs. Grotter has not a single bitter word to say, either of her husband or of his companion.

"I hope the girl is restored to her father," she said, "and as for my husband, I want him to come back again. Not here, though; not here. What is there left for him here? He has lost every friend, or will lose them, when the affair becomes known. Oh, how could he? How could he?"

STOPPED HIS WIFE'S TONGUE

Husband Used "Dumbcane" Because He Tired of Her Chatter—Later Paid Hospital Bill Cheerfully.

St. Louis, Mo.—Mr. and Mrs. John Kearne were inspecting a botanical garden here when the gardener pointed to a plant and called it "dumbcane."

Kearne's curiosity was aroused and he asked, "Why the dumb?" The gardener replied that if a leaf is placed on the tongue it renders the person speechless. Some time later Kearne approached his wife smilingly.

"Shut your eyes and open your mouth. I've something good for you," he said, and his wife obeyed. At the city hospital Mrs. Kearne recovered her speech and she told on Kearne. He confessed. Likewise he footed the hospital bill.

"I didn't have faith in what that gardener said, but sometimes my wife talks too much and I thought I'd try it," he explained.

The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbages
Their Care and Cultivation



"The Woman With a Hoe."

CABBAGES AND A KING

By ELIZABETH VAN BENTHUYSEN.

When the Walrus, in the time-honored verse, called attention to the fact that the time had come to speak of cabbages and kings, the beast did not have any idea that the time would come when there would be any actual relationship between the two. Now kings have come to know the value of the cabbage while the value of the king has taken somewhat of a slump in the opposite direction.

This story deals with an Oil King and a cabbage crop. Midas, with his fund of gold; Croesus, long mentioned as a marvel of money, and the other owners of large kingly chests were but ordinary pikers compared to John D. Rockefeller. He has in one vault in the basement of the produce exchange in New York more hidden wealth than all of the old kings put together.

Yet he has a lively interest in raising cabbages.

His interest in this direction is valuable to all of the persons in the country who have garden plots because it is a lesson in the economy of space, and a tip from the richest man in the world as to the value of using every spare spot for raising something from the soil.

What he sees in New York is equally possible on the most remote hillside in America, and it is for this reason that I am showing you a picture of the Oil King's cabbage patch and telling you how the man with the greatest store of wealth wisely refuses to let a chance to raise even a tiny crop be wasted.

When I say cabbages, I do not mean that the patch is confined to this one

thing. It is only one of many. All of the garden products that can be used in a tiny space are utilized, and around the edges, to work in a little art along with utility, there are flowers.

The Rockefeller cabbage patch is located in the yard of the world-famous Rockefeller institute at Sixty-sixth street and the East river, New York city. It is in this remarkable institution that the wise men of science try germs on monkeys and dogs so that they can learn how to save the lives of babies and grownups. Many of the greatest discoveries of science have been made in the big building.

But when the master of the millions came along he saw something beside the germs and the mysterious researches of science in the vicinity. It occurred to him that the germs had nothing to do with the yard about the place, and that no amount of bacilli could interfere with putting the open ground to some use.

So he ordered that the women and children in the congested, poor neighborhood be given a chance to raise vegetables on the unused yard. The order brought about a transformation. Now on any day one may see the woman with the hoe at work on the garden that fringes the skirts of great learning. She is not bowed by the weight of centuries like Edward Markham's famous "Man With the Hoe." She is happy in the chance to make a better table for her little ones at the expense of a man whose millions do not prevent him from seeing little things clearly.

I wonder if my readers are using their available space for garden purposes with as much wisdom as the very poor of New York are doing in the cabbage patch of the Oil King?



How Not to Fix Your Garden.

MONEY CAN'T MAKE A GARDEN

By ELIZABETH VAN BENTHUYSEN

If one had all of the money in the world and no artistic or practical ideas to go with it, he could not produce a garden worth while. I am struck with this fact while looking at some of the new landscape work at the rich estates that make the Eastern coast a fairland.

The accompanying illustration will show a case in point. Here is a garden where money enough has been spent to buy a farm. Yet the figures are stiff and grouped with about as much art as the man used who first put figures in a multiplication table. Regular, stiff and awkward, the costly bits of work are placed just like so manyawns on a chessboard.

That is just what one does not want. Better take a handful of natural rocks and a barrel of moss and ferns and mix the combination with a sense of arrangement than to waste thousands on a decorative scheme that only holds up to pity the poverty of the mind which cannot do with much what thousands actually accomplish with little.

NOTES OF THE GARDEN

Parsnips for winter use should be dug and stored before the ground freezes.

In 1914 the value of the output of 1-124 fertilizer plants in the United States, was \$108,888,405.

Cut mint for winter use and tie it in small bunches. Hang it in airy, shady places to dry.

CONDENSATIONS

Italian olive trees are being cut down for fuel.

In a town in the heart of Russian salt fields many houses are built of salt.

An Indian tribe in Bolivia shuns the whites and lives as in the stone age, making tools and weapons of stone, bone and wood.

Japan's ambitious plan for making its railways broad gauged will take until 1943 for completion. It is estimated, and will cost something like \$700,000,000.

The capacity of a clothesline is doubled by a new device that straddles the line and provides two pieces of wire to which clothes can be fastened.

THE ANTIOCH NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, Editor & Prop.TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
\$1.50 Per Year in Advance. Sample
Copy 5 Cents.Advertising Rates Furnished Upon Application
Telephone Antioch 149 J.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1916

BE SURE TO REGISTER.

All voters must register in Illinois October 17 or October 31. This applies to women as well as men. Every voter should see to it that his or her name is on the registration lists. Failure to do this means making a long and tiresome affidavit election day.

Shots at the Democrats

A vote for Dunne is a vote for higher taxes.

All indications are that the Republicans will sweep the state—and Illinois certainly needs a clean sweeping.

If Governor Dunne's regime, as he has said, has been "careful and economical," may not the reign of Nero be designated as "wise and conservative?"

Someone has challenged Governor Dunne to name one good piece of legislation enacted since through Republican leadership or help. Speak up, governor.

Governor Dunne's administration is exceptional in that it is the only one in the history of Illinois wherein there were such extravagances that a taxpayer had to step in and stop misappropriations by legal action.

Experts estimate that the temporary employees under the Dunne regime will cost the taxpayers nearly \$1,500,000. Temporary employees usually receive jobs because of political preference only—not for merit.

Reports of the state civil service commission indicate that since Governor Dunne took hold of things at Springfield the "temporary employees" of the state have almost doubled in number. It is equally true that the state tax rate has about doubled.

By a "careful and economical administration" Governor Dunne has boosted the tax rate of the state from around 30 cents under the last Republican administration to 70 cents under Dunne. The last Dunne tax rate was 55 cents. What's the answer?

Governor Dunne claims all the credit for good laws passed by the legislature but disavows responsibility when appropriations are mentioned. Apparently he has forgotten that he has the power to veto any and all appropriations.

With childish truthfulness, Walter Pannebeck, Dunne's special attorney of canal commissioners at \$2,500 a year, has sworn in an affidavit that he can't defend in a murder case at La Salle because Dunne insists he must earn his salary by working for Dunne's reelection. Such frankness ought to impress any court with the reasonableness of Mr. Pannebeck's request. Let the murder trial wait.

Governor Dunne is proclaiming to the people that all the good legislation of the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth general assemblies are "Dunne's"—but the failure of the legislature to enact any of the so-called Dunne reforms, why, that was the result of an odious combination of Republicans and Progressives. In the next breath, too, Governor Dunne uniquely says both legislatures were under Republican control. Why should Dunne claim anything, then?

When various members of the legislature went to Democratic Governor Dunne and asked him to help them obtain \$25,000 to reimburse them for money spent in trips to and from Springfield, he cordially co-operated, declaring he had decided to "let the boys have it." Fortunately the supreme court of the state knocked out the mileage grab and prevented an appropriation that Governor Dunne could have defeated by a veto. Another instance probably of "careful and economical administration."

When Edward F. Dunne started his career as governor of Illinois he denounced Lee O'Neil Browne as a "jack-potter" and crooked politician. He would have nothing to do with the Brownes, the governor said. During the last two years of his term, behold Governor Dunne approving appropriations aggregating \$40,000 in which Browne was interested. No legislator in 1915 received a more cordial greeting from Dunne at the executive mansion than did Browne. Question: Did Governor Dunne ever alter his statements regarding Browne made in 1912 and 1913?

The Inside.
Nature students, quick now—which side of a pacifist does the moss grow on?

Reasons Why Hughes Should Be Elected

BECAUSE he stands for Protection, Prosperity, Preparedness and Patriotism.

BECAUSE he will not permit partisanship to triumph over Patriotism. BECAUSE his speech of acceptance expresses his desire to co-operate with labor for its advantage, not to exploit it for his own.

BECAUSE he will command the respect of Europe and Asia and win the friendship of Latin-America.

BECAUSE he will never by proclamation deny the right of Americans to pursue their business in other lands under the protection of the American flag.

BECAUSE he will not repudiate the American flag in any land.

BECAUSE he will not put action into words, but words into action. BECAUSE, as Theodore Roosevelt well says, he has high sentiments of justice and dignity, is upright and straightforward, is an incontestable master of judicial matters, and always translates his words into deeds.

BECAUSE he is a strong, sure, courageous man, with a clear-cut program before him and with the courage, intelligence and determination to carry it out and bring to our country self-respecting peace and world-wide respect.

BECAUSE as Governor of New York he has already proved that he dared to do the right thing, and is prepared to further do and dare when called into a wider field.

BECAUSE he is not a dreamer and not a quitter. BECAUSE he is a firm friend of preparedness for the United States and not for preparedness through political expediency.

BECAUSE he will not burden us with war taxes in time of peace.

BECAUSE we need a tariff not founded upon free trade, nor for "revenue only," but to protect American labor and American industry from the deadly competition of the foreigner.

BECAUSE he is a red-blooded American. His policy will be "America first, America efficient."

BECAUSE he can be depended upon to keep platform pledges.

BECAUSE he will protect this country against being flooded with the cheap manufactures of Europe after the war.

BECAUSE he is the chosen head of a party which has long fathered all great constructive legislation which experience has proved to be wise and which has invariably been opposed by the Democratic party.

BECAUSE a business man is going to be especially needed in the next few years. In consequence of the European war a tremendous readjustment of the world's business is ahead. The United States must be economically prepared. It must not, as now, be left defenseless. It must not have a President with an untrained business mind, ever changing. Mr. Hughes made a remarkable record as a business Governor of New York. He has extraordinary ability to see all sides of a question. Not from him, as from Wilson, will be heard any declaration that he will hang business men "high as Haman" if they do not agree with him.

BECAUSE he is a man of forward vision, of practicability and firmness, not a mere rhetorician and theorist.

BECAUSE he stands for the protection of American lives and property abroad as well as at home.

BECAUSE through him the whole nation will be in the Government. It will not be ruled by one section, nor by one man.

BECAUSE he is for an effective, not an unsound and sham system of rural credits to help the farmer and for a wise conservation of natural resources.

BECAUSE he is for a Federal workingmen's compensation law suitable for the employes of the Government, and those employes engaged in interstate commerce and subject to the hazard of injury.

BECAUSE he favors investigating before legislating.

SURVIVAL OF EARLIER CONDITIONS.

Prof. Edwin R. Seligman, Columbia University of the City of New York.

I am in favor of anything which will free us from the continuance of the general property tax as it is levied in Illinois, as well as in many other states. As I have repeatedly stated, the general property tax is an anachronism. It is a survival of an earlier economic stage. It is impossible of success under modern conditions, and it has been abandoned by every great industrial country except the United States. An amendment to the Constitution which will permit the classification of personal property will be a decided step in advance, in the direction of greater justice in taxation.

Reasons Why Wilson Should Be Defeated

BECAUSE, to cite Representative Fitzgerald, Democratic Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House, during his administration the Democratic Congress has been the most extravagant that has ever met in the capital.

BECAUSE he insists on his shipping bill—an indefensible piece of folly which would destroy such merchant marine as we now have.

BECAUSE, although he says "he kept us out of war," the story of Mexico, San Domingo and Hayti refutes him.

BECAUSE he runs anti-climaxes. He marches in only to march out again.

BECAUSE he signed the seamen's bill, which practically has wiped out shipping on the Pacific Coast.

BECAUSE he attempted to scuttle from the Philippines and was defeated only by twenty patriotic Democrats who voted with the Republicans of the House.

BECAUSE he appointed as Secretary of State William J. Bryan after denouncing him as a pest who should be "knocked into a cocked hat."

BECAUSE he made possible Villa, murderer of men and despoiler of women, and Carranza, the fatuous and futile "First Chief."

BECAUSE Wilson's text book statesmanship and grape-juice diplomacy have made the United States an international laughing stock.

BECAUSE he appointed "deserving Democrats" to the diplomatic corps, displacing experienced men at a time when it was essential to the foreign trade and honor of the United States to retain competent, experienced men.

BECAUSE he is incompetent to lead, and veers like a weather vane whenever a zephyr of public opinion seems to blow against him.

BECAUSE his "one-track mind" has too many turn-tables.

BECAUSE he lifted the embargo of arms so that the Mexican desperadoes have used American ammunition to murder American soldiers and civilians.

BECAUSE the promised "pitiless publicity" has been replaced by private, special, secret negotiations by personal agents and representatives, appointed by President Wilson without "the advice and consent of the Senate."

BECAUSE he reverses himself so rapidly that the entire country is seasick from the motion.

BECAUSE he is for free trade, direct taxes and an empty treasury—the same old Democratic trinity.

BECAUSE if the Payne-Aldrich law had been in operation in the last nine months of 1915 we would have collected \$91,656,161 more than we did under the Underwood law. It would have met the treasury deficits and have avoided war taxes. The foreigner selling in our market got the entire benefit of the \$91,656,161.

BECAUSE during the first ten months of the Wilson-Underwood law there were more unemployed being fed by charity than during any ten months in our history, excepting under the Wilson-Gorman act.

BECAUSE of his inconsistency on the immigration bill. In his "History of the American People," vol. 5, p. 213, he wrote: "The Chinese were more to be desired as workmen, if not as citizens, than most of the coarse crew that came crowding in every year at the Eastern ports."

BECAUSE he has not reduced, as he promised, the high cost of living, but has actually made it higher.

BECAUSE he was pledged to a single term by the Baltimore convention, but before the type was cold he was building up his fences for another.

BECAUSE, although posing as an advocate of civil service, every act of his as President in connection with civil service has been adverse to its principles, obstructive and destructive of its bonafide practice.

His Unique Proposal.

He was a morbid youth and a nervous lover. Often had he wished to tell the maiden how he longed to make her all his own. Again and again had his nerve failed him. But tonight there was a "do-or-die" look in his eye. They started for their usual walk, and rested awhile upon his favorite seat—a gravestone in the village churchyard. A happy inspiration seized him. "Marla," he said in trembling accents—"Marla! When you die—how should you like to be buried here with my name on the stone over you?"—London Opinion.

Many Ridiculous Beliefs.

It is true, of course, that a great many ridiculous beliefs prevail among us are only half-beliefs. The 13 superstition, for example, retains its vitality because of the large number of people who find themselves at various stages between the extremes of positive belief and positive disbelief with respect to it. Indeed, there is nothing more difficult than to determine the real attitude of the public mind toward prevalent popular delusions.

Effectual Warning.

Anxious Mother—"I wish you would speak to my son about smoking, bishop. Tell him he won't go to heaven if he persists in it." The Bishop—"My dear lady, that argument is out of date. I'll warn him that he won't get on the ball team."—Judge.

DR. A. G. JOHNSTONE

...VETERINARIAN...

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS

Phone 103-M.

Calls Assured Day or Night

LOTUS CAMP NO. 557 M. W. A.



Meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month in the Woodmen hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting neighbors always welcome.

WM. RYLAND, V. C. J. C. JAYES, Clerk.

T. N. DONNELLY & CO.

Loan and Diamond Broker

Diamonds, watches and all kinds of jewelry at less than cost. At half the price you pay regular stores.

No. 24 North Dearborn St. Chicago.

Sequoia Lodge No. 827 A.F. & A.M.

Holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome.

FRANK HUBER, Sec'y. ELMER BROOK, W. M.

The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month. IDA OSMOND, Sec'y. ELIZABETH WEBB, W. M.

BANK OF ANTIOCH

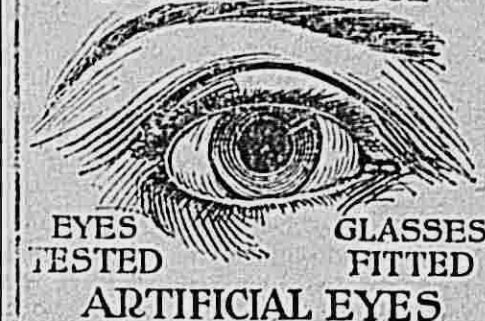
Buy and Sell Exchange and do a General Banking Business.

J. E. BROOK, Banker

L. G. STRANG

Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director

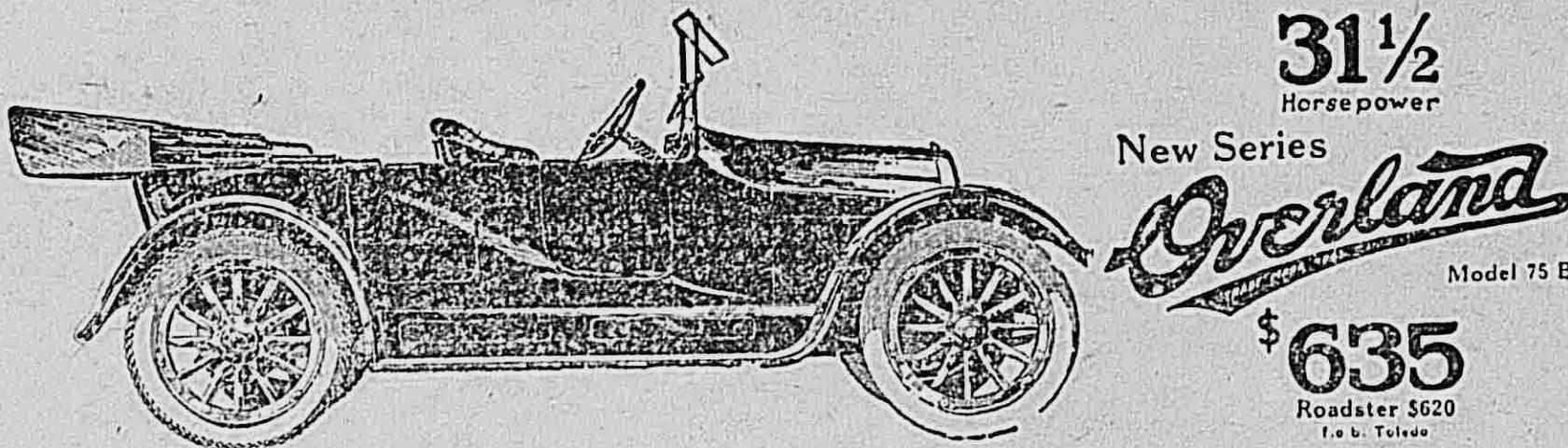
ANTIOCH, ILL.

PHONE 128-R
ALSO FARMER'S LINEINGALLS BROS.
OPTOMETRISTS
Graduates of McCormick
OPTICAL COLLEGE

A Vicious Pest



KING'S DRUG STORE
At 25c. 50c. and \$1.00



Thousands Behind

Three to fifty per hour on high—that's the speed report we get from owners all over the country.

And 20 to 25 miles per gallon of gas is the economy report.

A corking good car—

A price that makes it the greatest value on the face of the earth—

That combination has kept the factory thousands of cars behind sales for weeks and weeks.

But we're getting them in right along.

Better see us about yours today.

WM. A. ROSING, Dealer

Phone 140-J.

Antioch, Ill.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

"Made in U. S. A."

LOCAL NEWS AND PERSONALITIES

Thos. Mooney spent Sunday with his family here.

Dr. Morrell and family motored to Kenosha Sunday.

Vincent Dupre of Evanston spent Sunday with his parents here.

Miss Carrie Copley of Kenosha visited over Sunday with her mother.

G. F. Napp of Chicago spent over Sunday with Dr. and Mrs. Morrell.

Miss Elizabeth Webb entertained a few friends at cards Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kelly entertained a few friends at cards Monday evening.

Mrs. A. J. Felter is spending this week with her daughter, Mrs. Ray Eddy in Milwaukee.

All kinds of fall underwear, at Webb's.

Crescent Cream is the finest thing made for chapped hands and rough skin at Kings Drug Store.

Mrs. C. E. Herman left Sunday evening for Packwaukee, Wis., to visit her son, Eugene and family.

For electrical wiring, fixtures, motors and supplies phone 48J, Grayslake or communicate with P. D. Skilbeck. 1m3

Coffee demonstration at Hermann & Osmond's store Oct. 26-27-28. Come in and get a cup of good coffee.

Mrs. Wm. Stratton of Burlington, Mrs. Wm. Finneutter and Mrs. Roy Hill of Waukegan spent Wednesday with N. S. Burnett and family.

The Epworth League will have a "Hallowe'en" social on Tuesday evening, Oct. 31. Everyone invited. The social will begin at 7:30 and close at 11 o'clock.

There will be a Hallowe'en dance at the Trevor hall Tuesday evening, Oct. 31, under the auspices of the Mystic Worker. Music by Morrell's orchestra. Tickets 50 cents. Everyone invited.

Mackinaws, boy's and men's at Webb's.

The Delta Alpha class will be entertained by Mrs. Earl Shales and Goldie Davis at the latter's home on Thursday evening, November 2. All members are requested to be present.

Big Cloak sale Saturday, Oct. 28th. Consignment of Cloaks. Our Cloak house has agreed to consign to us a large number of ladies coats for our big Coat Day Saturday Oct. 28th. Try and see our coats on this day. C. G. Foltz co. Burlington, Wis.

The Lake County Odd Fellows association are to hold their monthly meeting at the Parish House, Waukegan next Saturday night. Large delegations are expected from the different lodges throughout the county and indications are that the affair will be a big success.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank all who kindly assisted us in the time of our bereavement, also those who gave flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Turner and family

An Earlier Civilization.

The discovery of a community house probably a thousand years old in the prehistoric settlement 30 miles west of Santa Fe, New Mexico, has been announced by Mrs. L. I. Wilson. She has charge of an archeological expedition of the Philadelphia museum. A huge sacrificial altar is among the ruins.

Camera for Aviators.

One of the new devices by which European war aviators obtain a correct photograph of the enemies' position is a camera operated with a trigger like a pistol. It can take clear and distinct photographs for military purposes at an altitude of 600 feet or more. The aviator takes aim and pulls the trigger as though firing a revolver. The pistol camera was invented by the Germans, but one of them was found on board an aeroplane brought down by the French. It was so simple and effective that it was copied in large numbers for French aviators.

Just in Time.

Irretrievable Business Man—"You book agents make me so angry with your condescended nerve and impudence that I cannot find words to express my feelings." Agent—"Then I am the very man you want. I am selling dictionaries."

Rings on Boys' Trousers.

Small brass rings can be bought for three cents a dozen at any notion counter, and when sewed on the inside of boys' trousers save many a torn buttonhole, that being what most boys use for a hanger.

Inconvenient.

"I have no use for college-bred men in my office," said the coal dealer. "I'll give a young man all the training he needs right here in my own business." "I see," responded the customer. "You prefer men with no fixed ideas about weights and measures."

Fresh buckwheat flour, at Webb's.

A. M. Christensen transacted business in Chicago Tuesday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Dan Sheehan, last week a 12 pound boy.

Miss Lelia Shannon of Chicago visited relatives here Sunday.

Mrs. A. J. Lewis and Roberta are spending the week at Grass Lake.

Miss Helen McCullough of Chicago spent Sunday with relatives here.

Miss Addie Schafer was in Chicago Monday purchasing new winter goods.

No advance in boy's suits. Chase Webb.

Mrs. Eva Harrison, Mrs. Ivah Hamlin and Gordon Smoak were in Chicago on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Taylor of Libertyville spent Sunday with the former's parents here.

Sherman's New Moon and Vintage coffee will be demonstrated at the store of Hermann & Osmond on Oct. 26-27-28.

I will wire your home and install your fixtures on the twenty-four payment plan covering two years time. Phone 48 J Grayslake. P. D. Skilbeck. 1m3

High and low Ball Brand rubber boots, at Webb's.

A special meeting of the Antioch Hillside Cemetery society will be called at the home of Mrs. Chas. Lux, Thursday, Oct. 26, for the purpose of making articles for parcels. Everyone invited. Mrs. A. E. Case.

Anything in fall footwear, at Webb's.

A straw vote for President is being taken by the Rexal drug stores of the United States. As there are 8000 of these stores spread over the country and by the time they all report a person can get a pretty good idea who it will be. Wilson or Hughes, before the presidential election.

The "Flying Type."

The army aviator of today is picked for his quickness of mind and body, and the first thing that strikes you about him is a sort of feline, wound-up-spring alertness. Then you note his reticence, the cool reserve of a man whose lot it is to express himself in deeds rather than words. And lastly there is the quiet seriousness, verging almost on sadness, of the man who must hold himself ready to look death between the eyes at any moment, and yet keep his mind detached for other things—Lewis R. Freeman, in the August Atlantic.

Keeps Them at Farming.

One of the jobs on the farm, which has had as much to do in creating the desire of the farmer boy to leave and go to the city, has been the chore of sawing wood. It is one job that seemed never to be ended. With the advent of the gasoline engine, the work of sawing the wood, not only for farm consumption but for commercial purposes, has been changed to one of great fascination, if not pleasure. In comparison with its former drudgery. —Popular Science Monthly.

Church Services

St. Ignatius' Episcopal Church

EVERETT CARR, PASTOR

Church school at 9:45.

Morning prayer and sermon at 11:00.

Services in St. Ignatius' Episcopal church on Sunday will be conducted by the Rev. Edward S. White of Libertyville. The chief service will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 11 o'clock. It is hoped that every confirmed person in the parish will be present at this service, particularly those who were confirmed by Bishop Longley last June. Sunday's service will mark the first Communion of several members of the Confirmation class.

Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. E. L. Thompson, pastor.

10:30 a. m.—Public worship.

12:00 a. m.—Sunday School.

3:00 p. m.—Junior Epworth League.

6:30 p. m.—Epworth League.

7:30 p. m.—Evening service of worship.

Hickory M. E. Church

F. W. SANDERSON, Pastor.

10:00 a. m.—Sunday School.

11:00 a. m.—Morning worship.

7:15 p. m.—Epworth League.

8:00 p. m.—Evening service.

Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church

S. A. JEDELE, PASTOR

English Lutheran service at 2:30, p. m., on next Sunday.

Christian Science

Christian Science services held at the Crystal theater, every Sunday, at 10:45 a. m.

Just the thing for Xmas, silverware, at King's Drug Store.

Frank Johnson of Chicago spent Sunday with his parents here.

Symphony Lawn—The last word in fine stationery, at King's Drug Store.

Ruth Kiarade entertained a few of her friends at a barn dance on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charley Willie of Chicago spent Sunday with Mrs. C. E. Herman.

Miss Mabel Richards returned to Chicago Sunday after a few days visit with her parents.

Mrs. Rose Mathews of Burlington and Mrs. Cora Thomas of Milwaukee called on Antioch friends Saturday.

Mrs. A. H. Stevens of Virginia, Minn. is visiting her sister, Mrs. Mary Boylon.

The regular meeting of the Ladies' Aid society, will be held Wednesday, Nov. 1. Supper served as usual. Mrs. D. B. Sabin, Sec.

Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Mooney, Mrs. Bacon, and Leonella Taylor will entertain the Star club at a Hallowe'en party in the Woodman hall, Oct. 30, at 7:45 p. m. Come masked as ghosts and give the pass word.

All kinds of boy's and men's winter caps, at Webb's.

Big Cloak sale Saturday, Oct. 28th. Consignment of cloaks. Our Cloak house has agreed to consign to us a large number of ladies coats for our big Coat Day Saturday, Oct. 28. Try and see our coats on this day. C. G. Foltz co. Burlington, Wis.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

All advertisements inserted under this head at the following rates: Five lines or less, 25 cents for first insertion, 15 cents for each subsequent insertion. More than five lines, 5 cents a line for first insertion, and 3 cents a line for additional insertions.

WANTED—A married man to work on farm. Free house rent and fuel. Phone 132J2 Lake Villa.

FOR SALE—Twelve choice pigs, two months old. Albert E. Jack. Farmer's phone.

FOR SALE—We have a few 5 and 10 gallon kegs and half barrels suitable for cider. King's Drug Store.

FOR SALE—New modern home in Village of Antioch, has all modern conveniences, either with one or two lots. Inquire of News office. 8ml

FOR SALE—Four half-bred male collie puppies. They are unusually intelligent plucky pups and would make excellent farm dogs. Whelped in May from a thoroughbred dam. Price \$5. Also a thoroughbred collie bitch (bred) to put out on shares. Allendale Farm Kennels, Lake Villa, Ill.

FOR SALE—A ninety-two acre farm, good buildings also good orchard near Trevor. Inquire of Dan Longman, Chetek, Barron county, Wis. R. F. D. 2, Box 58. 24tf

FOR SALE—One yearling Holstein bull and one four-year-old driving mare. Inquire of C. H. Griffin, Antioch. 4w

AUCTION SALE

Having sold my farm I will sell at public auction on the premises, known as the Wm. O'Hare farm, located 3 miles west of Russell, 1 1/2 mile south of Ward's Corners and 3 miles east of Pikeville corners, on

Tuesday, Oct. 31st.

Commencing at 1 o'clock the following described property to wit:

3 2-yr-old heifers coming fresh this winter, 10 good milk cows, 4 heifers coming 1-yr-old, bull, 2 years old, 6 bull calves, 3 head of horses.

50 ducks, 30 tons tame hay in barn, 100 bu of wheat, fanning mill, walking plow, 2 riding cultivators, grain drill, grain binder, corn planter, portable steam engine and wood sawing outfit. 18 milk cans, hay rake, forks, several wagons, hay rack, 140-egg incubator, 2 heating stoves, quantity of wood, a ton or two of old iron, feed cutter, some timbers and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of sale: 6 months at 6%.

John C. Wember, Prop. P. B. Johnson, Auctioneer. J. E. Brook, Clerk.

Having decided to quit farming, I will sell at public auction on the Mrs. Thos. Wilton farm, 1 1/2 miles northwest of Lake Villa and 4 miles south of Antioch, on

Thursday, Nov. 2nd

Commencing at 10 a. m. the following described property to wit:

20 head of cattle, 4 with calves by side, some heavy springers, balance springers, Holstein bull, 2 yrs old, 1-yr-old bull.

7 head of horses—bay mare 14 yrs. wt. 1450; black horse 9 yrs, wt. 1500; brown mare 14 yrs, wt. 1200; black colt 4 yrs, wt. 1200; 1 1/2-yr-old colt, wt.

1200; colt 1-yr-old; 1 2-yr-old mule.

About 30 tons of good hay in barn, stack of straw, 200 bu oats, 75 hens.

Wagon, milk wagon, 10-passenger bus, McCormick grain binder, McCormick corn binder, seeder, corn planter, Gale sulkey plow, Deere sulkey plow, Moline plow, 2-sec drag, McCormick mower, roller, set of double harness, set single harness, milk harness, caldson kettle, 2 grind stones, 28 milk cans, hay rake, 2 hog racks, tank heater, single cultivator, shovel plow, water tank, milk tank, pair 600 lb scales, 2 sulkey cultivators, 200 ft hay rope and hay fork, fanning mill, feed gronder, sod cutter, pair fly nets, buzz saw, forks and shovels.

Terms—12 months at 6%, 2% off for cash.

Percy Dibble, Prop. Geo. Vogel, Auctioneer. J. E. Brook, Clerk.

Demonstration
Oct. 26-27-28th.

on
Sherman's
"New Moon"
and
"Vintage"
Coffee

Galt Aluminum Coffee
Pot

FREE



Come in and Get a Cup of
GOOD COFFEE
Hermann & Osmond

A DAIRYMAN SENATOR



Vote For

Walter J. Walsh

for

State Senator

8th District

Lake, McHenry and Boone
Counties

Election Nov. 7th, 1916

The dairy interest needs a man to represent them, and regardless of party affiliations, place a cross in front of his name on the Democratic Ticket.

Per-Dairyman Campaign Committee.

Room dimensions and room uses determine light quantities required. Of course that simple fact is understood. But it may not be so thoroughly well known that very small electric lamps are made for use in parts of the house where only small amount of light is needed. Their operating cost is trifling.

Public Service Co.
of Northern Illinois

PENDING CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Its Origin—Its Wording—What It Will Do.

The Illinois Special Tax Commission drafted the pending amendment. This commission, appointed under legislative act of 1909, in April, 1910, was made up of the following persons:

John P. Wilson, lawyer, Chicago, chairman; Edmund J. James, president University of Illinois, Urbana, secretary; Ben F. Caldwell, farmer, Springfield; A. M. Craig, lawyer and ex-justice Illinois Supreme court, Galesburg; A. P. Grout, farmer, Winchester; Harrison B. Riley, president Chicago Title and Trust Co., Chicago; B. L. Winchell, then president C. & E. I. Railroad, Chicago. [Justice Craig and Mr. Grout have since passed away.]

The full text of the amendment proposed by this Commission in January, 1911, to the Illinois General Assembly, and submitted by the Forty-ninth General Assembly in 1915, without any change whatever, is given below.

The joint resolution submitting the amendment was adopted by the Senate, by two-thirds vote, May 18, 1915. Concurred in by the House, by two-thirds vote, May 20, 1915. To be voted upon by the people, November 7, 1916.

To be added to Article IX—"Revenue"—of the Constitution of Illinois and to be numbered "Section 14 of Article IX."

Article IX, Sec. 14. From and after the date when this section shall be in force the powers of the General Assembly over the subject matter of the taxation of personal property shall be as complete and unrestricted as they would be if sections one (1), three (3), nine (9), and ten (10) of this article of the Constitution did not exist; provided, however, that any tax levied upon personal property must be uniform as to persons and property of the same class within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same, and all exemptions from taxation shall be by general law, and shall be revocable by the General Assembly at any time.

This amendment, if adopted, will of itself make no change in the tax laws of Illinois. It will, however, give to the General Assembly the authority to revise the personal property tax laws of Illinois, following the example of those States which have made sane and constructive progress in the fair and just taxation of those classes of property which in Illinois almost universally escape taxation.

A 120 Acre Farm For

\$1,300.00

Here is one of the biggest snaps ever offered for a good farm. It is situated 3 1/2 miles north of Shennington, Wis. It is 3 1/2 miles from main line of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., and 5 miles from Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Good house and barn, 30 acres under plow, sandy loam with clay sub-soil.

The terms are \$500 down, the remainder on easy terms, with interest at 5 per cent. Just the place for a man with little money to make a home for himself. Just think of buying a farm for \$11.00 an acre with buildings thereon.

Call at the News office and we will give you further information.

Act at Once if You Want a Snap

SPECIAL
For Saturday Only

Pork Loin, per lb. - - 20c

Best Steak, per lb. - - 24c

Beef tongue, per lb. - 16c

Corn Beef, per lb. 10c & up

Dried beef, per lb. - 20c

Summer sausage, per lb. 25c

ANTIOCH PACKING CO.

BOTH PHONES

The DESTROYING ANGEL

By Louis Joseph Vance

SYNOPSIS.

Young Hugh Whitaker's doctors tell him he has but a few months to live, and his sweetheart jilts him. His friend, Peter Stark, finds him disconsolate and proposes a sea voyage.

Can you imagine a more tragical figure than a young girl deserted in a ratty hotel by the man with whom she eloped, and given notice that her people have cast her out of their lives and she must shift for herself? One little maiden in such a plight thought there were but two courses ahead for her. One was dishonorable. So she emptied a little black bottle into a glass of water and—well what happens is told in this installment with dramatic effect.

CHAPTER II

"Mrs. Morton."

It was three in the morning before Peter Stark, having to the best of his endurance and judgment tired Whitaker out with talking, took his hat and his departure from Whitaker's bachelor rooms. Whitaker shut the hall door and turned back wearily into his living-room. It was three in the morning; his body ached with fatigue, yet he made no move toward his bedchamber.

Picking his way across a floor littered with atlases, charts, maps and guide-books, he went to the bathroom and took a bottle of chloral from the medicine chest.

What he took brought him three hours of oblivion. He rose at eight, ordered his breakfast up by telephone, bathed and dressed. When the tray came up, his mail came with it. Among others there was one letter in which he read:

Dear Hugh: I can call you that, now, because you're Peter's dearest friend and therefore mine, and the proof of that is that I'm telling you first of all of our great happiness. Peter and I found out that we loved one another only yesterday, so we're going to be married the first of June and . . .

Whitaker read no more. He could guess the rest, and for the moment he felt too sick a man to go through to the end. Indeed, the words were blurring and running together beneath his gaze.

After a long time he put the letter aside, absent-mindedly swallowed a cup of lukewarm coffee and rose from an otherwise untasted meal.

"That settles that, of course," he said quietly. "And it means I've got to hustle to get ahead of Peter."

Whitaker packed a hand-bag with a few essentials, not forgetting the bottle of chloral. He was not yet quite sure what he meant to do after he had definitely put himself out of Peter Stark's sphere of influence, but he hadn't much doubt that the drug was destined to play a most important part in the ultimate solution, and would as readily have thought of leaving it behind as of going without a toothbrush or railway fare.

Leaving the bag in the parcels-room at the Grand Central Station, he went down-town to his office. Happily his partner, Drummond, was out of town for the day. He worked expeditiously, having no callers until just before he was ready to leave. Then he was obliged to admit one who desired to make a settlement. He took Whitaker's receipt for the payment in cash, leaving behind him fifteen one-hundred-dollar notes. Whitaker drew his personal check for the right amount and left it with a memorandum under the paper-weight on Drummond's desk; put a match to a shredded pile of personal correspondence in the fireplace; and caught a train at the Grand Central at one-thirty.

Not until the cars were in motion did he experience any sense of security from Peter Stark. He had been apprehensive until that moment of some unforeseen move on the part of his friend; Peter was capable of wide but sure casts of intuition on occasion, especially where his affections were touched. But now Whitaker felt free, free to abandon himself to meditative despair. Cold horror crawled in his brain like a delirium—horror of himself, of his morbid flesh, of that moribund body unfit to sheathe the clean fire of life.

At about four o'clock the train stopped to drop the dining-car. Wholly swayed by blind impulse, Whitaker got up, took his hand-bag and left the car. On the station platform he found himself pelted by a pouring rain. He imprisoned himself in the body of an aged and decrepit four-wheeler, and as they rocked and crawled away, the blind windows wept unceasingly, and unceasingly the rain drummed the long roll on the roof.

In time they stopped before a rambling structure whose weather-boarded facade, white with flaking paint, bore the legend: "Commercial House." Whitaker carried his hand-bag up the steps and across the rain-swept veranda into a dim, cavernous hall. A cubicle fenced off in one corner formed the office proper. Whitaker waited by the desk, a gaunt, weary man, haggard by fear. There was in his mind a desolate picture of the room upstairs when he—his soul: the imperishable essence of himself—should have finished with it. . . .

At his elbow lay the hotel register,

open at a page neatly headed with a date in red ink. Whitaker registered; but two-thirds of his name was all he entered; when it came to "Whitaker," his pen paused and passed on to write "Philadelphia" in the residence column.

The thought came to him that he must be careful to obliterate all laundry marks on his clothing.

In his own good time the clerk appeared. His welcome was an indifferent nod and a glance at the register which seemed unaccountably to moderate his sympathy.

"Mr. Morton—uh?" he inquired.

Whitaker nodded without words.

The youth shrugged and scrawled a hieroglyph after the name. "Here, Sammy," he said to the boy—"Forty-three." To Whitaker he addressed the further remark: "Trunks?"

"No."

The youth seemed about to expostulate, but checked when Whitaker placed one of his hundred-dollar notes on the counter.

"I think that'll cover my liability," he said with a significance misinterpreted by the other.

"That's all right; I'm in no hurry."

The eyes of the lout followed him as he ascended the stairs. On the second floor as Whitaker came into view, the boy thrust open the door, disappeared for an instant, and came out minus the bag. Whitaker gave him a coin in passing—an attention which he acknowledged by pulling the door to with a bang the moment the guest had entered the room. At the same time Whitaker became aware of a contortment.

The room was of fair size, and it was tenanted by a woman in street dress. She stood by the washstand, with her back to the light, her attitude one of tense expectancy; hardly more than a silhouette of a figure moderately tall and very slight, almost angular in its slenderness. She had been holding a tumbler in one hand, but as Whitaker appeared this slipped from her fingers; there followed a thud and a sound of split liquid at her feet. She moved forward a pace or two, her hands fluttering up toward him, then stopped as though halted by a force implacable and overpowering.

"I thought," she quavered in a stricken voice—"I thought. . . you . . . my husband . . . Mr. Morton . . . the boy said . . ."

Then her knees buckled under her, and she plunged forward and fell with a thump that shook the walls.

"I'm sorry—I beg pardon," Whitaker stammered stupidly to ears that couldn't hear. He swore softly with exasperation, threw his hat to a chair and dropped to his knees beside the



Dropped to His Knees Beside the Woman.

woman. It seemed as if the high gods were hardly playing fair, to throw a fainting woman on his hands just then, at a time when he was all preoccupied with his own absorbing tragedy.

Even while this thought was running through his mind, he was gathering the slight young body into his arms; and he found it really astonishingly easy to rise and bear her to the bed. Then turning to his hand-bag, he opened it and produced a small, leather-bound flask of brandy; a little of which would go far toward shattering her syncope, he fancied.

It did, in fact; a few drops between her half-part lips, and she came to with disconcerting rapidity, opening dazed eyes in the middle of a spasm of coughing. He stepped back, stooping the flask.

"That's better," he said pleasantly. "Now lie still while I fetch you a drink of water."

As he turned to the washstand his foot struck the tumbler she had dropped. He stopped short, frowning down at the dim, staring, wet, yellow stain on the dingy and threadbare carpet. Together with this discovery he got a whiff of an acid-sweet effluvium that spelled "Oxalic Acid—Poison" as unmistakably as did the

druggist's label on the empty packet on the washstand.

In another moment he was back at the bedside with a clean glass of water, which he offered to the girl's lips, passing his arm beneath her shoulders and lifting her head so that she might drink.

She emptied the glass thirstily.

"Look here," he said almost roughly under the lash of this new fear—"you didn't really drink any of that stuff, did you?"

Her eyes met his with a look of negation clouded by fear and bewilderment. Then she turned her head away. Dragging a pillow beneath it, he let her down again.

"Good," he said in accents meant to be enlightening; "you'll be all right in a moment or two."

Her colorless lips moved in a whisper he had to bend close to distinguish.

"Please . . ."

"Yes?"

"Please don't . . . call anybody. . ."

"I won't. Don't worry."

The lids quivered down over her eyes, and her mouth was wrung with anguish. He stared, perplexed. He wanted to go away quickly, but couldn't gain his own consent to do so. She was in no condition to be left alone, this delicate and fragile child, defenceless and beset. A strange girl, to find in a plight like hers, he thought; not pretty, but quite unusual; delicate, sensitive, high-strung, bred to the finer things of life—this last was self-evident in the fine simplicity of her severely plain attire.

A variety of impressions crowded upon his perceptions in little more than a glance. For suddenly Nature took her hand; she twisted upon her side, as if to escape his regard, and covered her face, her palms muffling deep tearing sobs while waves of pent-up misery racked her slender little body.

Whitaker moved softly away. . . . Once, pausing by the centre-table, he happened to look down. He saw a little heap of the hotel writing-paper, together with envelopes, a pen, a bottle of ink. Three of the envelopes were sealed and superscribed, and two were stamped. The unstamped letter was addressed to the Proprietor of the Commercial House.

Of the others, one was directed to a Mr. C. W. Morton in care of another person at a number on lower Sixth Avenue, New York; and from this Whitaker began to understand the singular manner of his introduction to the wrong room; there's no great difference between Morton and Morten, especially when written carelessly.

But the third letter caused his eyes to widen considerably. It bore the name of Thurlow Ladislus, Esq., and a Wall Street address.

Whitaker's mouth shaped a still-born whistle. He was recalling with surprising distinctness the fragment of dialogue he had overheard at his club the previous afternoon.

CHAPTER III.

Mrs. Whitaker.

He lived through a long, bad quarter hour, his own tensed nerves twanging in sympathy with the girl's sobbing—like telegraph wires singing in a gale—his mind busy with many thoughts, strangely new and compelling, wearing a fresh complexion that lacked altogether the coloring of self-interest.

He mixed a weak draught of brandy and water and returned to the bedside. She made an effort to rise. The effect was quickly apparent in the color that came into her cheeks, faint but warm. After a moment she asked:

"Please—who are you?"

"My name is Whitaker," he said—"Hugh Morton Whitaker. 'I didn't want to be known, so registered as Hugh Morton. They mistook me for your husband."

The girl swung to her feet.

"I want to tell you something." She faced him bravely, though he refused the challenge of her tormented eyes. "Won't you listen?"

He crossed to a window, where he stood staring out. "I'd rather not," he said softly, "but if you prefer—"

"I do prefer," said the voice behind him. "I'm Mary Ladislus."

"Yes," said Whitaker.

"I . . . I ran away from home last week—five days ago—to get married to our chauffeur, Charles Morton . . ."

She stammered.

"Please don't go on, if it hurts," he begged without looking around.

"I've got to—I've got to get it over with. . . . We were at Southampton, at my father's summer home—I mean, that's where I ran away from. He—Charles—drove me over to Greenport and I took the ferry there and came here to wait for him. He went to New York in the car, promising to join me here as soon as possible. . . ."

"And he didn't come," Whitaker wound up for her, when she faltered. "How much money of yours did he take with him?"

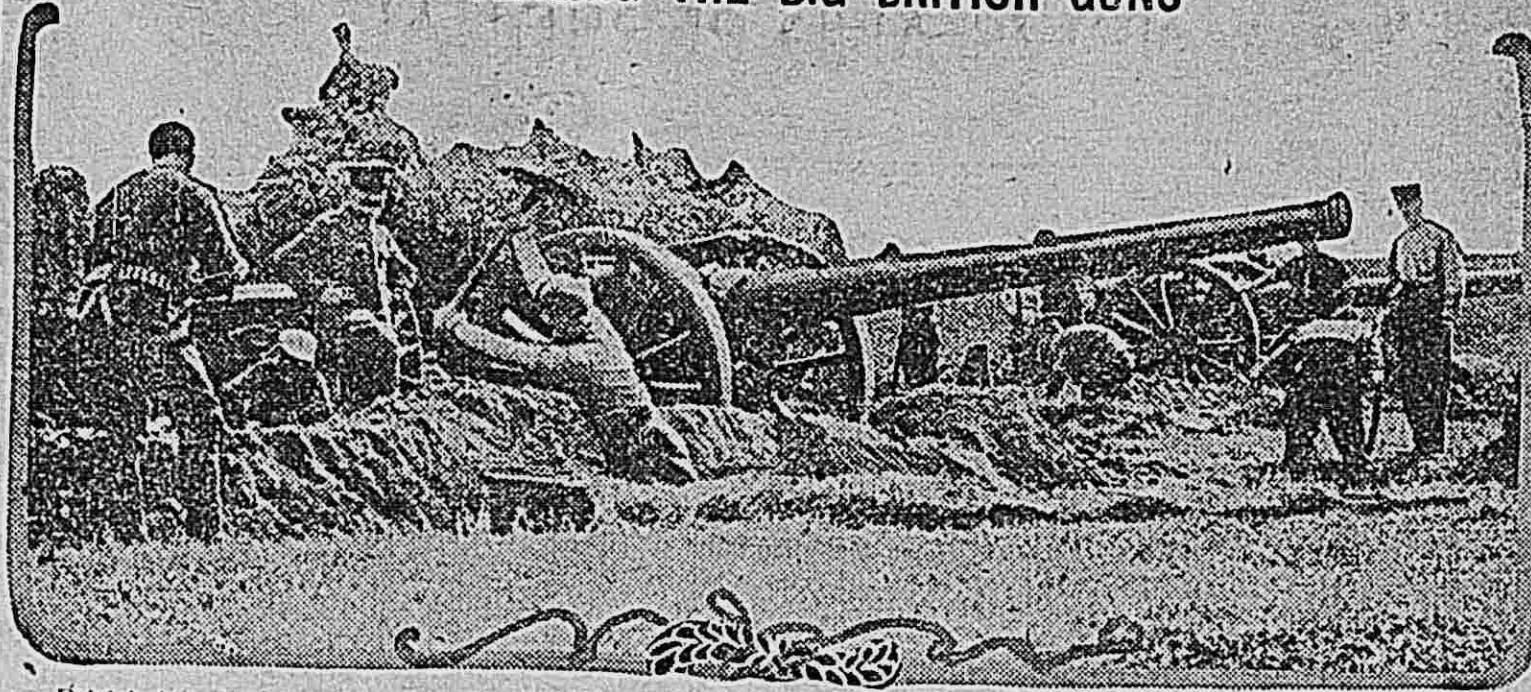
There was a brief pause of astonishment. "What do you know about that?" she demanded.

"I know a good deal about that type of man," he said grimly.

What will Whitaker do with this frail girl on his hands? What would you do in such circumstances?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CONCEALING THE BIG BRITISH GUNS



British big guns are hammering the Germans with the heaviest artillery fire in history. Photograph shows the transport being thrown up in front of the gun to keep it hidden. Often the guns are covered with the surrounding verdure to make it harmonize with the background, disguising it perfectly.

BUILD A SUBWAY TO VERDUN FRONT

Tunnel, 45 Feet Underground, Leads to Within 300 Yards of Germans.

AMERICANS MAKE THE TRIP

New York Lawyer Narrowly Escapes Shots as He Views Trenches—Tunnel Cook Was Formerly Chef to an Ambassador.

Verdun.—Just west of here, in the forest of Argonne, there is a remarkable military tunnel, 45 feet underground, running right up to within 300 yards of the German trenches. It is one of the most hard-pressed points around Verdun, but through this tunnel re-enforcements move forward without danger, relieving every two hours the men on the firing line.

There was a very American atmosphere about this tunnel when the writer visited it, for the curious fact developed that the two officers in command were American residents, one a stock raiser in Alberta, Canada, and the other a bank official of the Franco-American bank at Los Angeles, Cal. Both were born in France, and when the war broke out left their American businesses to come home and fight. And now they are in full charge of this underground highway, leading up to one of the most desperate positions along the front. They are so American that they speak English instead of French, and the commandant's headquarters is a little nest in the clay—has a big picture of Uncle Sam hanging on the wall.

Creeping through this tunnel toward the front line, the members of the visiting party knocked their steel casques on the roof, and plunged through water ankle deep. Paul D. Cravath, the New York lawyer, a man of large build, 6 feet 6 inches tall, was bent double in the struggle through the tunnel. Along the way they passed an electric plant, throbbing with energy, and pumping the fresh air which keeps the tunnel habitable. Farther on, in a large clay hole, a kitchen was in full operation, with soldiers eating bowls of noodles.

Chef to an Ambassador. "Let me introduce you to our chef," said the commandant, as a young soldier cook came forward. "He is now the cook for this tunnel—and he ought to be a good cook, for before the war he was chef to the French ambassador at Rome."

Emerging from the tunnel into the front line, the German trenches were plainly visible on the crest only 300 yards away. The intervening space was swept clear as though by a cyclone. Instead of the beautiful green of the forest, that was left at the other end of the tunnel, here the whole outlook was gray and desolate; the ground jagged and torn as by eccentric plows, not a vestige of grass or verdure, and the few gaunt trunks of trees stripped of their last leaf and looking like so many scarecrows.

"This has been a rather quiet day—only two mine explosions," said the commandant, "two men injured, one in the shoulder, the other in the leg. That is little, for often we have forty to sixty men killed or injured in these mine explosions, which go on continually as the Germans try to mine under our trenches and we try to mine under theirs."

Even beyond the front line French trenches the French soldiers had pushed their observation posts into the fire-swept dividing line, 300 yards wide. Some of these daring men could be seen almost up to the crest, where the German line ran. They were crouched behind heaps of bowlders, rifles ready.

"Those men are only ten yards from the Germans," said the commandant. "He spoke, Mr. Cravath of New York, said: 'I see a German; there he is on the crest; you can see his uniform with the round cap.'"

"And he sees you too," said the commandant. "You have been under fire," he added as he led Mr. Cravath and the others to a more secure position.

Americans Are Lucky.

"It's good that German didn't fire," remarked Cravath. "It might have been an international incident. Think of it—killing an American visitor to the French trenches."

Coming back from the front-line

ITALIAN FINDS LOCKJAW CURE

Professor Ingianni Invents Portable Bath for Hot Immersions.

GIVES SATISFACTORY RESULTS

After Few Days Treatment the Wound Begins to Heal, Suppuration Disappears, Swelling Subsides and Fever Ceases.

Headquarters of the Italian Army in the Field.—Surgeon Major Professor Ingianni of the Italian medical corps, in charge of a field hospital, has applied on a large scale a special treatment for lockjaw which is giving most satisfactory results.

The antitoxin treatment of lockjaw is extensively used in the Italian army as a preventive and, thanks to it, the cases of tetanus have been greatly diminished.

Naturally in field hospitals local conditions are such that it is impossible to resort to prolonged antiseptic bathing of the wounded or infected part, and the most effective remedy consisted in amputation. But even early amputation often proved of no avail when the germs in the wound already had set free a lethal dose of their toxin. Besides, even when amputation saved a man's life it left him a cripple.

Doctors Amputate Too Freely. Often for fear of infection surgeons in the field resort freely to amputation knowing full well that it would be impossible for them to keep the wound clean until it is completely healed.

Professor Ingianni instead is convinced that amputation should only be resorted to in extreme cases, as a doctor's first duty is to cure, not to cripple a man. Prolonged warm bath of the wound is an almost infallible remedy against lockjaw, and nothing prevents its being administered even in the field under ordinary conditions. The professor has invented a special portable bath which can be folded, as it is made of rubber and shaped in such a way that any limb can be immersed in it. The bath is then tied to the patient by means of bandages and placed in any position, either horizontal or vertical.

Antiseptic Solution Is Used. A warm antiseptic solution can be easily kept in it at the same temperature for five or six hours. As a rule a 3 per cent solution of hypochlorite is used or else corrosive sublimate in the proportion of one-half per 1,000. But permanganate of potassium, iodine or lead water also can be used to advantage. It has been found better to alternate the employment of these antiseptics.

The results of this treatment are wonderful. After a few days the wound begins to heal, suppuration disappears, swelling subsides and fever ceases. Recovery follows as a matter of course even in cases where amputation was considered the only remedy. The danger of lockjaw is entirely obviated.

SHOULD HELP HER HUSBAND

Court Decides Crime Is No Cause for Divorce—Defines Habitual Drunkard.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa supreme court, in session here, has handed down several Solomonian decisions.

In one ruling, the court held that confession of a crime on the part of a husband does not constitute grounds for divorce proceedings.

"It ill becomes a wife," said the court, "to prefer criminal charges against her husband. She took him for better or for worse, and she should try to redeem him."

In the same decision the court defined a habitual drunkard as "one who becomes even moderately intoxicated whenever the opportunity is presented."

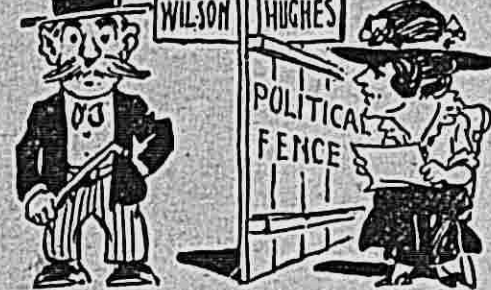
Is Single Again.

Chicago.—Adolph Kausal, musician, is a single man again because his wife was so anxious to hold his love that she put love powders in his food and even his shoes. Kausal told Judge Thomson the powders ruined his stomach. He was given the divorce he asked.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Political Views Divide Many Washington Families

WASHINGTON.—Meredith Nicholson, the author who was offered a post in the diplomatic service by President Wilson, and his wife have agreed to differ on a most important question. It is that of the candidacy of Mr. Wilson for re-election. Mr. Nicholson is for him and Mrs. Nicholson is against him and for Mr. Hughes.



A number of other equally well-known families have divided within the last few weeks over the presidential campaign. Among the couples which have agreed to differ as to presidential candidates are Representative William Kent of California and Mrs. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Fremont Older of California, Mr. George Middleton and his wife, Fola La Follette, daughter of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins of New Jersey, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lloyd Jones of Madison, Wis.

The wives maintain that for them and for all women no issue is of more fundamental importance than that of national woman suffrage, which has been endorsed by Mr. Hughes and opposed by Mr. Wilson. For this reason they are out to defeat Mr. Wilson.

Rapid Work on the Beautiful Lincoln Memorial

ANOTHER step in the building of the Lincoln memorial in Potomac park has been taken—that of letting contracts for construction of the terrace walls of the beautiful monument and of the masonry approaches to the gigantic pile. An appropriation of \$309,500 is available for the building of these features of the memorial, which, according to specifications, are to be of the best granite obtainable.

Indications are that the imposing monument to the martyred president of the sixties will be completed months ahead of the time stipulated in the contract. The contract time is March, 1918, but work is progressing at such a rate on the memorial that the more optimistic of the officials in charge of the construction are hazarding the belief that the structure will be standing as a complete tribute to the immortal Lincoln by the end of 1917.

Already the colonnade and the outside walls of the structure are completed. The interior, mostly of limestone, is almost installed, while the eight interior columns are now in place. The ceiling beams of bronze are not yet in and the roof is not yet on.

Work on the granite terrace walls and the masonry approaches has been started, and grading of the mound on which the memorial stands is being pushed forward with all possible speed. Hundreds of workmen and scores of teams are engaged in the work of completing this mound, which necessitates extension of Potomac park in the vicinity of the memorial into the river more than 200 feet.

Dredges are employed in the building up of the new ground, taking the earth from the river and piling it up behind the new seawall which is being constructed for the purpose. This work means that the park in the vicinity of the memorial, instead of following the line it now does along the driveway will be bowed out 200 feet farther into the river.

Officials in charge of the work said that landscaping and grading is one of the biggest tasks in the construction of the memorial, and explained that while a great part of this work has already been accomplished, it will be weeks before the ground in the locality of the monument will begin to assume the appearance it is expected to take on according to the plans of the memorial.

Post Office Department Running a Big Laundry

IT MAY not be generally known, but Uncle Sam is today running a laundry. By this means he is combating the high cost of living. A couple of years ago, when the post office department asked for bids for the washing of towels for the department in Washington, the prices seemed to be abnormally high for the great number to be laundered.



Someone in the department suggested that it take over the towel-washing business itself as an experiment. The suggestion sounded good to the officials, who purchased a small washing machine, and it was soon found that the towels were being washed at a rate much below that quoted. The department has within the past few weeks, decided to go into the laundry business on an even larger scale. A new and larger washing machine has been purchased, and it now proposes not only to wash the towels of the post office department, but also those used at the Washington city post office. This will mean that the post office laundry will wash on an average of about 4,000 towels each day.

The department has found that it can wash and iron these 4,000 towels at a cost of not over 18 cents per 100 towels. It is said that the bids received by the department were in the neighborhood of 50 cents per 100. It can therefore be estimated that the department is saving approximately \$500 a year by doing its own laundry work, and not only has its towels on hand at all times, but is sure that they are thoroughly washed.

Rat Proves Prediction on Fashions is Correct

THE latest fashion note that skirts will be higher this season was more than vindicated the other night, when a large rat, in his efforts to escape two bulldogs, ran toward a crowd of women who were watching the chase near the corner of Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

Through some mysterious agency of "ratdom" a huge rodent escaped entrapment and meandered toward the white light of the avenue. As far as can be learned it was but a slight-seeming trip, but Sir Rodent had not counted on the carnivorous capacity of other members of the animal kingdom.

Two bulldogs simultaneously spied the tourist and both claimed him for their own. Two sets of teeth closed upon Mr. Rat about the same time, and a guttural argument ensued as to rightful ownership. Becoming incensed at the futility of this argument, both dogs loosened their hold upon the rat, who scampered toward what looked to be a wall of protection, but which was really a flock of skirts whose owners had stopped on the corner to witness the struggle.

Then it was that fashion came into her own, for skirts certainly went higher, and hastily departing visions of dainty ank—but then, as Kipling would say, "that is another story."

His Ratship was captured.

MORE HORSES THAN EVER BEFORE.

Nearly everyone believes that the horse is fast disappearing; but they are in error. Census statistics show that there are more horses in this country now than ever before, notwithstanding that 500,000 horses have been gathered up by France and Great Britain and sent to the war front.

The motor car and the motor truck, while greatly increasing in numbers, have not caused a corresponding decrease in the use of horses. This is shown by figures gathered in Chicago, where in the last five years motor vehicles increased from 11,000 to 43,000, while horse-drawn vehicles only decreased from 58,000 to 40,000. Thus 32,000 motor cars came into use, but they displaced only 4,000 horse-drawn vehicles. From these figures it would seem that it will be a long time before horses disappear from the streets.

Wonderful Dunes of Indiana

CLIMBING THE MINIATURE MOUNTAINS

LIVING within a ride of one hour and a half from the center of the city of Chicago is a natural wonderland, which has attracted the keen interest of scientists the world over. Yet it is not likely that one out of a thousand Chicago people ever visits it—much less is acquainted with the marvels which it presents.

When the International Association of Plant Geographers held their meeting in Chicago years ago its members—scientists from several continents, who were familiar with most parts of the world—were asked what features they specially wished to see in the United States. Every one of them included in his list of four or five localities the sand dunes about the southern end of Lake Michigan. They shared honors with the Grand Canyon of the Colorado and Niagara Falls as the leading attractions of the country in the minds of the visiting scientists.

Lately earnest efforts have been made to induce Indiana to purchase the dunes tract and make of it a state park. It has also been suggested that the federal government acquire it and set it aside as a national park.

Wonderful Wild Flowers.

The first thing which makes the sand dunes country unique in America is the great number of rare wild flowers which grow there and nowhere else within hundreds of miles of Chicago. Perhaps in no other single place are to be found all the thousand varieties of plant life which are native to the dunes.

Here, for instance, one is startled to see the cactus—typical of the western deserts—growing in profusion. Here also the trailing arbutus, usually found only much farther north, blooms in all its glory. In the dune woods are to be found ten or a dozen varieties of orchids, the flowers of which are strangely beautiful. One must go hundreds of miles from Chicago to find in any other locality such a display of orchids.

In the spring the more wooded dunes are carpeted with ten or more different kinds of violets and in the early fall the fringed gentian—almost extinct elsewhere about Chicago—blooms in great abundance on the sloping sides of the dunes. This is but to mention the first half dozen of the more than thousand varieties of plant life which make the dunes with their intervening marshes and sloughs the greatest attraction within many miles of Chicago to lovers of wild flowers.

But the dunes have another and a most remarkable feature which makes them almost unique in the affection of the scientist and nature lover.

Plants and trees, it is known, change their shapes and their habits of growth to accommodate themselves to changing natural conditions. Usually these

changes extend over centuries, so slow is the normal change in the surface of the land on which they grow and in the other factors which affect them.

The Shifting Panorama. But in the dune country such changes in surface are rapid. From year to year the dunes creep and crawl under the influence of the winds. New dunes are created, old dunes swept away; where a dune has been conquered by plants and trees and has stood the same for years the shifting sands may start an invasion and pile a new dune on top of the old. To all these constantly shifting conditions the trees and plants as constantly fight to accommodate themselves.

One may see a promising forest of jack pines, maples or cottonwoods half buried in the rising sand or drowned in the flood, with nothing but their dead tops projecting. One may find where the willows, for instance, quickly changing to meet the changing conditions, have grown trunks twice as tall as usual, with roots running out several feet higher than the original surface of the ground.

Sometimes after the trees have grown tall the sand moves away instead of piling up and the roots are left bare, twisting and twining in curious shapes.

Some of the sand dunes are more than 10 feet high, and in many instances their tops and sides are carved into beautiful and strange shapes by the lake winds.

Especially desirable is the preservation of a part of the dune country as a park and reservation for wild life near a big city, because in addition to its wealth of plant growth it is one of the great way-stations of the birds in their flights to and from the South. The chain of the great lakes bars the North and South pathway of the birds for hundreds of miles, and in their multitudes they sweep round the western edge of Lake Michigan to find the first open road. In the spring and fall hundreds of different species stop over in the wooded country of the dunes to rest their wings.

Eagles Seen There.

Prof. H. C. Cowles of the department of botany in the University of Chicago, who has worked and studied in the dunes for 20 years, has often seen eagles there. Many varieties of owls and hawks are also among the feathered residents.

A large part of the dune country which is adjacent to Chicago has already been exploited. The manufacturing town of Gary was built among the dunes, which were leveled to suit the purposes of commerce. Another big tract is used as a sand mine and ruined as an object of natural beauty and interest.

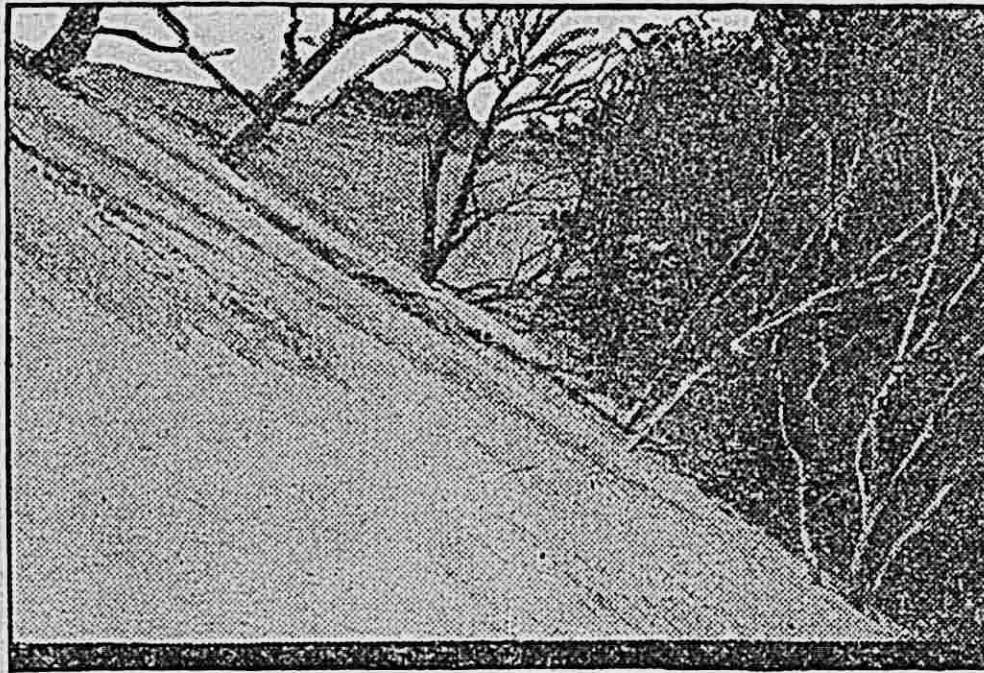
It happens that during the Gary boom a tract of 2,500 acres, lying between Dune Park station and Michigan City, was bought up by a local syndicate and is still held untouched in its original condition. It fronts eight miles on Lake Michigan, and Professor Cowles is authority for the statement that its beach cannot be surpassed by that at Atlantic City. The slope out to deep water is most gradual, and the sand itself is much finer than ordinary sea sand, because it is sifted by the winds, which leave only the finest.

CERNAVODA BRIDGE A WONDER

Great Railway Span Across the Danube Cost Roumanian Government Nearly \$7,000,000.

Regelo Carol I is the official name of the greatest bridge in Roumania and one of the most interesting series of railway spans in the world. It is the long steel and stone link which when completed in 1895 bound Ostend on the North sea to Constantza on the Black sea, two ports that at the outbreak of this war were connected by a de luxe express train service three times a week, says a bulletin of the National Geographic society.

At the time it was thrown open to traffic this was the only bridge spanning the Danube below the Serbian capital of Belgrade. The engineer responsible for the structure was a Roumanian, A. Saligny, by whose name the village of Cernavoda is designated on some of the more modern maps of that country.



THE EVER CHANGING DUNES.

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W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE" \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 & \$5.00 FOR MEN AND WOMEN

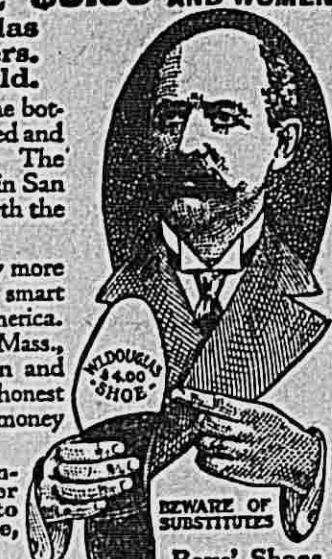
Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other make. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.



Cardul Wins Suit. After a trial in the United States District Court of Chicago, before Judge Carpenter and a federal jury, the jury found the American Medical Association guilty of libeling Cardul, the woman's tonic, which they had denounced as a "nostrum."

This is a vindication of the medicine and a proof that it has merit, which was recognized by a jury after a trial of three months, one of the longest civil cases on record.

Many doctors and chemists testified on both sides and the evidence totaled nearly four million words.

The average inhabitant of this earth probably uses more than two pounds of provisions a day.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of J. C. Fletchman.

In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria. American sporting goods, including tennis rackets and balls, are in demand in Spain.

HOW TO REMOVE DANDRUFF. Itching and Irritation of the Scalp With Cuticura. Trial Free.

On retiring lightly touch spots of dandruff, itching and burning with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo thoroughly with Cuticura Soap and Hot water. These super-creamy emollients do much to keep the scalp clean and healthy and to promote hair growth.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Pennsylvania will plant black cherry trees in the state reserves to provide food for birds.

GOOD FOR HUNGRY CHILDREN. Children love Skinner's Macaroni and Spaghetti because of its delicious taste. It is good for them and you can give them all they want. It is a great builder of bone and muscle, and does not make them nervous and irritable like meat. The most economical and nutritious food known. Made from the finest Durum wheat. Write Skinner Mfg. Co., Omaha, Neb., for beautiful cook-book. It is sent free to mothers.—Adv.

The Idea. "Why do you call that new paper of yours New Blood?" "Because I want it to circulate."

SELDOM SEE a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

ABSORBINE. TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2. per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 8 M free. ABSORBINE, JR., the anti-septic liniment for man and horse, reduces Painful Swelling, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Blisters, Venous Ulcers, Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at drug stores or delivered. Made in the U.S.A. by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

PATENTS. Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results. "ROUGH ON RATS" Kills Rats, Mice, Bugs, etc. outdoors. 15c and 25c.

APPENDICITIS. If you have been troubled or have GALLSTONES, INDigestion, GAS or PAIN in the right side write for valuable Book of Information. L. E. MORRIS, DEPT. W-4, 218 S. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 44-1916.

The longest-wearing light weight rubbers you can buy—20,000,000 pairs have absolutely proved it

Ask for GOODRICH "STRAIGHT-LINE" RUBBER OVERSHOES —not just "rubbers"

Sneak as a glove in fit, light on your feet, and stylishly—neat in appearance, with "double the wear in every pair" over what other rubbers will give you—there you have the reasons why 38,000 stores recommend "STRAIGHT-LINES" as the best you can buy—and why 20,000,000 pairs of them have been sold on their quality alone.



The Only Boots and Shoes in the World that are made like—and wear like—Goodrich Auto Tires

RED LINE "HIPRESS" WITH THE RED LINE 'ROUND THE TOP

New auto tire tread rubber—tough as nails—in every pair. ONE SOLID PIECE construction, same as Goodrich Tires. Won't leak or split like others. Give 2 (and 3) times usual wear as 5,000,000 pairs have proved. Try a pair!

The Original BROWN Rubber Boots and Heavy Shoes. The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio. Makers, also, of TEXTAN—the Goodrich Sole that outwears leather on leather shoes.

RURAL NEWS ITEMS

LAKE VILLA

Mrs. Phoebe Wright spent last week in the city.

Paul Avery was in the city on business last week.

Grandma King spent last week with Mrs. H. P. Miller.

Mrs. Fred Hamlin spent last week with her husband at Libertyville.

Bert Simpson has moved back to Hebron after a summer spent here.

Miss McKenzie has returned after a two weeks visit with friends in the city.

Harriet and Eleanor Wald entertained a cousin from Burlington over Sunday.

James Leonard Sr., spent Thursday and Friday with his daughters in the city.

John Phillippi and Roy Murrie unloaded a carload of potatoes from the north Monday.

Bert Bown and family of Antioch spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. Bartlett.

Mrs. Evans and two daughters arrived Friday evening and are getting nicely settled in the parsonage. Mr. Evans returned to his school duties at Evanston Monday.

Wesley Faber returned last week from his auto trip to Minnesota but as he had broken a part and had to wait for repairs he came home by train and Roy Kerr will return later with the car. He reports a very time.

Miss Mathews was absent from her work in the primary room last Friday and this week on account of the serious illness of her mother who lives at Silverlake, Wis. She has been very ill for the past three months and under the care of a trained nurse.

Mrs. D. R. Manzer and Mrs. Dalrymple went to the city Saturday to the hospital where Mrs. Dalrymple went for treatment and possible operation, but with care the operation may be avoided and they returned home Monday and she will be confined to her bed for some time.

The Ladies Aid society will meet next Wednesday with Mrs. Fred Hamlin and the ladies will have an experience meeting, telling how they earned their dollars. Lunch will be served and all are cordially invited to bring their fancy work and spend the afternoon with them.

The first entertainment of our Lyceum course was given at the church Friday evening and in spite of the inclement weather the house was comfortably filled and enjoyed the chalk talks and clay modeling by Mr. Cavery, who certainly delights his audience. The musical selections by Marie Cavery and Pauline Woods were also much enjoyed.

RUSSELL

Dr. Redding expects to move into the Sivers' house soon.

Spencer Howard and family expect to move to Waukegan soon.

Mrs. Askins entertained her sister of Kenosha Sunday evening.

C. W. Warner of Waukegan was a caller here during the week.

Mrs. Wm. Melville entertained the ladies of the Aid society Thursday.

Mrs. Todd Tinker and children are spending a few days at Waukegan.

J. T. Crawford and family visited at the Edwards home during the week.

Mrs. Laura Coris entertained Misses Nellie Kensella and Mona Sales last week.

J. H. Melville and B. C. Melville sold a number of cattle Saturday at the Howard farm.

Giles Robinson of Chicago was a visitor at the Robinson home Dexter's corner Sunday.

Misses Mildred and Alice Siver who are attending business college in Waukegan spent over Sunday with their parents here.

HICKORY

Miss Irene Savage is visiting at Hebron.

W. Ames and wife spent Sunday at Geneva.

D. B. Webb and wife and Miss Eva are visiting in Chicago.

Mrs. Thos. Petersen spent last week at Burlington and Rochester, Wis.

Frank Webb and wife of Kenosha spent over Sunday at A. Savage's.

Harvey Mann and Bert Woodbury of Hebron spent Sunday at A. T. Savage's.

Marie Petersen and Harvey Dixon were married on Sunday, Oct. 22, at Millburn.

WILMOT

Dr. Murphy was in Kenosha Tuesday. Geo. Winchell autoed to Antioch Sunday.

Mr. Spear of Sharon was here Monday.

Miss Lottie Koppish has been sick with a hard cold.

The funeral of A. H. Kruckman was largely attended.

Little Roodie Jedele has been under the doctors care.

Dr. Becker of Silverlake was making calls here Saturday.

Earl Shales and family of Antioch were home Sunday.

David Elfers was in Milwaukee on business Saturday.

Miss Bertha Pella spent part of last week in Burlington.

Frank Madden and wife of Kenosha called here recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright spent Sunday at the Thos. Hodge home.

Miss Grace Carey is under the care of Dr. Beebe of Antioch.

Miss Lillian Panknin is entertaining company from out of town.

Mr. Smith and family of Union Grove motored to Wilmot Sunday.

Mrs. Ed Lome spent last week with Mrs. Thompson at Richmond.

Mrs. Volbrecht and Mrs. Motley enjoyed a trip to Sharon last week.

Mrs. Morgan is caring for her mother, Mrs. Runkel who is very low.

Mrs. Guy Loftus entertained Mr. Elmer Schultz of Bassett Sunday.

The Misses Rosey and Edith Bufton of Kenosha were home over Sunday.

Oliver Mathews and family of Antioch called at the Boulden home Sunday.

Will Petersen of Richmond is doing some repair work for the Telephone Co.

A large crowd attended the Cemetery society at Mrs. Geo. Faulkner's Tuesday.

C. C. Hunt and Mr. Tarrance of Hebron called at the telephone office Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Borroughs motored to Janesville the first of the week.

Ask Fred Hanneman if he entertains visitors at school Monday afternoon. "Nuff said."

Ed Lome and wife returned home on Monday after having spent several weeks west.

A number from around gathered in the hall Saturday evening to hear Mr. Cooper speak.

Mrs. Geo. Dean recently was called to Round Lake by the illness of her daughter, Mrs. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Boules have moved to Bassett, where Mr. Boules has accepted a position in Borden's plant.

This village was shocked when news reached here Friday evening of the death of Mr. A. H. Kruckman. Mr. Kruckman left Thursday morning for Chicago, while in there he was struck with an automobile, he was then taken to the Jefferson Park hospital, where he slowly died. The entire community extends sympathy to the bereaved family.

TREVOR

Miss Mary Fleming is on the sick list.

Mrs. Geo. Patrick spent the weekend with relatives in Milwaukee.

The Fleming family are entertaining a niece and children from Kenosha.

A number attended the funeral of Mr. Kruckman in Wilmot Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Higgins are planning to spend the winter in California.

Mrs. Pitcher of Antioch spent Tuesday with her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Evans.

Trevor was well represented at the Liberty Cemetery society at Mrs. Geo. Faulkner's at Wilmot Tuesday.

Mrs. Glosser and daughter and Mrs. Wm. Kruckman and children of Burlington spent Tuesday with Miss Patrick and Mrs. Terpin.

MILLBURN

Mrs. Lura Culver of Fox Lake is visiting her mother.

Miss Vera Miller of Chicago spent Sunday with home folks.

Rev. and Mrs. Safford and Miss Clara Foote returned home Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Kemper and little daughter are visiting at the home of D. M. White.

Mrs. Jannette Mathews having spent

some time with friends in Waukegan returned home Monday.

Mrs. Catherine Neahous left Sunday, Oct. 15, to visit her daughter, Mrs. Emma Stockeit in Chicago and on Oct. 19 she died. Funeral from the home of her son Oscar Neahous in Millburn on Monday, Oct. 23, with burial in the Millburn cemetery. Relatives from Michigan and Chicago attended the funeral.

The Millburn Ladies Aid society will hold their bazaar on Friday, Oct. 3, instead of Thursday. A chicken supper will be served.

LOUIS L. EMMERSON



Louis L. Emerson, candidate for Secretary of State on the Republican ticket, was born in Albion, Edwards county Illinois, December 27, 1863. After passing through high school he moved to Mt. Vernon, Ill., in 1887, where he entered the mercantile business. He was successful and organized the Third National bank of Mt. Vernon, of which he is now president. Politically, Mr. Emerson has been chairman of the Republican County Central committee of Jefferson county for the last twelve years and has been several times chairman of the Congressional committee of the Twenty-third district. For the last six years he has been a member of the Republican State Central committee. He also has served as a member of the State Board of Equalization and on the Board of Commissioners of the Southern Illinois penitentiary. Mr. Emerson is a member of the Masonic order, having received the thirty-third degree, the highest conferred. He also belongs to the following societies: Knights of Pythias, Redmen, Woodmen, Elks, and the Loyal Order of Moose.

LEN SMALL



Len Small, Republican candidate for state treasurer, filled that office twelve years ago and is well known to the voters of Illinois. His home is in Kankakee, where he has lived since early childhood. Mr. Small has for many years been identified with agriculture and banking, and is now the head of the largest bank in Kankakee. He also was president of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture until recently. In business Mr. Small is credited with being one of the most influential figures in Northwestern Illinois. He has studied dairying and live stock growing, and frequently is heard at farmers' conventions. Mr. Small has been a member of the state senate and in state and national campaigns has taken an important part. In Republican circles no man in Illinois is better known.

WHO IS THE REAL FRIEND OF LABOR?

What Wilson Said About Unions and Workmen When He Did not Want Their Votes.

I am a fierce partisan of the open shop and of everything that makes for individual liberty.—Speech at open shop banquet, Jan. 12, 1903.

The labor unions reward the shysters and incompetents at the expense of the able and industrious.—Speech People's Forum, New Rochelle, Feb. 25, 1905.

We speak too exclusively of the capitalistic class. There is another as formidable an enemy to equality and freedom of opportunity as it is and that is the class formed by the labor organizations and leaders of this country.—Speech, Waldorf Hotel, New York, March 16, 1907.

You know what the usual standard of the employee is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trade unions, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do.—Address to graduating class, Princeton University, June 3, 1900.

The objections I have to labor unions is that they drag the highest man to the level of the lowest. I must demur with the labor unions when they say "you must award the dull the same as you award those with special gifts."—Speech in People's Forum, New Rochelle, Feb. 25, 1905.

The Chinese were more to be despised as workmen, if not as citizens, than the coarse crew that came crowding in every year at Eastern ports.—History of American People.

THE COUNTRY MUST INSURE ITSELF AGAINST INCAPACITY.

In his vigorous speech at Philadelphia on Monday night Mr. Hughes made an observation that should keep his countrymen thinking soberly every day until election morning, the seventh of November.

"We cannot say now in what particular sort of mess we shall find things in March next."

Here is room for disquieting speculation. The Government is in feeble hands. It is never prepared to act. In emergencies it does not know what to do, or how to begin. It is the sport of circumstances. It waits for some thing to turn up with a guilty feeling of incapacity to deal with untoward events. Mr. Wilson, inconsistent and vacillating himself and unable to learn from experience, can obtain neither inspiration nor support from his Cabinet, which is the weakest that any President has called together since

What Hughes Said About Unions and Workmen.

There are some who regard organized labor as a source of strife and menace of difficulty. I regard it as a fine opportunity for the amelioration of the condition of men working with no other purpose than to make the most of themselves and to achieve something for their families.—Speech at dedication of Tuberculosis Pavilion, Albany, New York, Aug. 29, 1908.

The mission of labor organizations is one of the finest that any association of men could guard. Today we have a realization of what can be accomplished.—Speech at Dedication of Tuberculosis Pavilion Aug. 29, 1908.

It is a shocking thought that the wage earners of the country, who by their daily toil make possible the industrial prestige of which we boast, should be subjected through ignorance or indifference to unnecessary peril. The interests of labor are the interests of all the people, and the protection of the wage earner in the security of his life and health by every practical means is one of the most sacred trusts of society.—Speech, Exposition of Safety Devices and Industrial Hygiene, Jan. 23, 1907.

I believe in a six-day working week. So do you. But do you know that the men who are making a six-day week a possibility and an eventual fixture, are these men (labor representatives) and their associates? I long ago came to the conclusion that the labor unions are going to solve the Sunday labor question to the best interest of the country. John hands with them and you will double your results, while halving your labor.—Address to preachers and labor representatives in Executive Chamber, Albany, 1908.

the Civil war. The policy of the Democratic Administration is not so much watchful as fearful waiting. It is shabby, timid, procrastinating, always undecided.

So anything may happen to the nation, any disaster, any disgrace. Mr. Hughes is right: we don't know "in what particular sort of mess we shall find things in March next." The country is helpless to prevent blunders and imbecilities which may involve it in an unwelcome war or tarnish its honor; but the people can see to it that an American President with character and stamina as well as with brains is in the White House on March 4 to pilot the country through the rapids, and the people can give him a Republican Congress to provide the legislation he asks for to carry on his policies. The people can be in no doubt that the Cabinet Charles Evans Hughes selects will contain only able and efficient men, the best the country affords.—New York Sun.

JOHN G. OGLESBY



John G. Oglesby, Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor, is a son of Gov. Richard J. Oglesby and was born in Decatur, Ill., March 19, 1878. After attending public school and preparatory academy, young Oglesby entered Harvard, leaving that university in his sophomore year at the prospect of war with Spain. He raised a troop of cavalry from the farmer boys in the locality of "Oglehurst," near Elkhart, and served until peace was declared. Later he worked for a large steel company and resigned to act as secretary to Richard Yates during his gubernatorial campaign. He served Governor Yates after election in that capacity and in 1904 was elected to the lower house of the legislature and was re-elected in 1906. He was author of what was known as the Oglesby primary law. Colonel Oglesby was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1908. In 1912 he was nominated for the same office by a plurality of over 200,000 and in the recent primaries he scored a plurality of 185,000, the record of any candidate of either of the big parties. Mr. Oglesby has been as successful in cattle raising as in politics. His Shortorns have drawn the blue ribbon at various stock shows.

EDWARD J. BRUNDAGE



Edward J. Brundage, Republican candidate for Attorney General, has been a member of the Chicago bar since 1892. He was born in Campbell, N. Y., May 13, 1869, and in 1880 his parents moved to Detroit. Young Edward received a common school education and at the age of fourteen faced the world for himself. He found employment in a Detroit railroad office and two years later moved to Chicago, where by 1888 he had risen to the position of chief clerk. Mr. Brundage studied law at odd times and was graduated from the Chicago College of Law. He was elected a member of the lower house of the legislature from the Sixth district in the Forty-first and Forty-third General Assemblies, after which he was chosen president of the Cook county board of commissioners. Next to mayor of Chicago this office carries with it greater responsibilities than any in the gift of the people of Cook county. Mr. Brundage made a name for himself in this position by fathering the plan to build a new county courthouse at a cost of \$5,000,000. His plans commended themselves to the voters and Mr. Brundage was re-elected, but resigned in 1907 to accept the office of corporation counsel of the City of Chicago. Mr. Brundage for years has been prominent in Republican politics in city and state.

Democratic Prosperity in 1914

Below is a sample of the sort of news that was appearing in the papers during the months when Mr. Wilson and his party were trying to produce prosperity without the assistance of munitions contracts. The date is January 1, 1914.

MARCHING IDLE ARMY CRIED FOR FOOD UPON STROKE OF NEW YEAR

Five Hundred Men Paraded the Streets of Chicago.

'You Are Drunk and We Are Hungry,' They Shouted.

Broke Windows and Punctured Tires of Automobiles.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH.) CHICAGO, January 1.—Entering restaurants and demanding food, breaking windows and puncturing automobile tires, a crowd of nearly 500 unemployed men early this morning marched through Chicago's business district. They furnished a strange contrast to New Year revelers who were leaving the cafes and restaurants.

The men marched in State street, four abreast, carrying a banner which read: "We demand work, no charity." The crowd halted street cars and started to passengers that they wanted work. At Van Buren street the police halted the marchers, but they continued their line farther down the street.

"Hey, you bums, what's up?" shouted a pedestrian from the curb.

"You are drunk and we are hungry," replied one of the leaders. The band finally broke up into small groups.

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